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Established 1887

Algeria	12 P.	Luxembourg	12 P.
Belgium	12 P.	Netherlands	12 P.
Canada	12 P.	Norway	12 P.
Denmark	12 P.	Portugal	12 P.
France	12 P.	Spain	12 P.
Germany	12 P.	Sweden	12 P.
Greece	12 P.	Switzerland	12 P.
India	12 P.	Turkey	12 P.
Italy	12 P.	U.S. Military (Est.)	12 P.
Japan	12 P.	Yugoslavia	12 P.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 High: 75-80 (23-27). Low: 55-60 (13-16).
 Tomorrow: High: 70-80 (21-27). Low: 50-60 (10-16).
 Wednesday: High: 70-80 (21-27). Low: 50-60 (10-16).
 Thursday: High: 70-80 (21-27). Low: 50-60 (10-16).
NEW YORK: High: 75-80 (23-27). Low: 55-60 (13-16).
LOS ANGELES: High: 75-80 (23-27). Low: 55-60 (13-16).
CHICAGO: High: 75-80 (23-27). Low: 55-60 (13-16).
WASHINGTON: High: 75-80 (23-27). Low: 55-60 (13-16).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2.

3d 'Error' Reported

U.S. Steps Up Raids As Deadline Nears

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 8 (AP)—U.S. planes, pushing their attacks to the highest level in a month, bombed suspected positions of Communist-led insurgents today 1 1/2 miles from Phnom Penh.

(Reuters reported that American aircraft bombed a Cambodian village today in their third bombing mistake in three days, according to a U.S. Embassy spokesman. He described the raid on the unnamed village as minor.) The strikes around Phnom Penh were to cut off the escape of those who blew up the capital's international radio station last night and to smash possible troop buildups around the city.

Thirty infiltrators seized the radio installation near the airport without firing a shot after government guards threw down their weapons and fled, military sources said. The infiltrators planted explosives in several radio rooms. The charges cut much of the capital's commercial communications.

A daybreak, Thailand-based B-52 Phantom jets began attacks 1 1/2 miles from the airport. Airplanes continued to take off and land during the tactical strikes. Passengers at the terminal could see black smoke billowing up from the attack area. The daylong bombing jarred Phnom Penh, seven miles away.

Pressure Is Blamed
 In Washington, the Pentagon said that U.S. bombing, scheduled to end Aug. 15, is at its highest level in a month because of increased pressure by Communist-led forces. A Pentagon spokesman gave no specific figures, but said that the number of single B-52 missions rose from 40 to about 50 a day and that the number of tactical fighter bomber missions was higher than the 200-a-day average of recent weeks.

Lt. Gen. Daniel James said that the U.S. Force was investigating the incident, but that the bombing on Monday and yesterday in and near the town of Neak Luong, southeast of Phnom Penh.

"They were supposed to be equipment and are questioning the equipment," he said. "They are still trying to piece the story together." A Pentagon spokesman said yesterday that equipment malfunction may have been the cause of the two mishaps.

A State Department official said yesterday that the United States formally has apologized to Cambodia President Lon Nol for the mistaken bombing by B-52s. Scattered fighting, meanwhile, was reported around Phnom Penh today.

A battle to the northeast at Siem Reap, near the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat, killed six insurgents and wounded five government soldiers, the Cambodian command said.

The Angkor Wat ruins have been held by insurgent forces for three years. In Phnom Penh, a convoy of about 150 trucks and trailers laden with food and other supplies arrived along Highway 4 from the seaport of Kompong Som.

Diplomatic sources said today that Communist leaflets have been found, warning Phnom Penh's civilian population to keep away from targets such as military installations and the homes of President Lon Nol and cabinet leaders, which they say are to be "annihilated" in an attack on the capital.

East Germans Crawl Out in 'Carefully Planned' Tunnel

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (UPI)—Nine fugitives crawled on hands and knees through a tunnel under the Berlin wall to escape East Germany in a "carefully planned" operation, the police said today.

Western diplomatic sources, analyzing the latest police report, said the escapees included two East German engineers, who dug a tunnel, their wives and five children.

Those sources said the men tunneled under the Berlin wall at a point where it runs along the inner lake, entered a sewer and crawled out of the pipe where it passes beneath Koenigsplatz, in the American sector.

The sources said the seldom-emptied tunnel escape took place July 27 and the tunnel had been discovered by East German guards and filled in. But police would confirm none of a their official statements. "It was a carefully planned operation, and it was successfully carried out," a police spokesman said.

He said the refugees had to go on hands and knees through the tunnel. Such a tunnel would have to be more than 100 yards long because the East Germans maintain a "death strip" where one can live or walk, 80 to 100 yards wide on their side. The police said it could be proved the escapees had gone to West Germany.



B-52 BASE IN THAILAND—One of the giant bombers landing at Utopia air base south of Bangkok recently after completing a bombing mission over Cambodia, supporting hard-pressed Cambodian government troops near Phnom Penh. The base, theoretically under Thai control, is completely U.S.-run, according to newsmen who went there.

A Korean Foe Of Regime Is Kidnapped

By Don Oberdorfer

OKYO, Aug. 8 (WP)—Kim Dae Jung, the most outspoken political opponent of the regime in South Korea, was abducted in broad daylight from a Tokyo hotel today by five armed and trained men.

Mr. Kim's chief aide here, Tadaehi Numata, immediately charged that the kidnapping was the work of the South Korean CIA, and expressed the fear that the opposition leader would never be released if indeed he is ever found alive.

The 47-year-old politician, who had been shuttling between Tokyo and Washington since President Chung Hee Park seized total power in South Korea last Oct. 17, was due to leave here in less than two weeks to prepare for a new role as a research fellow at Harvard University.

He had been apprehensive about his safety for many months, and only minutes before his abduction told Japanese companions he felt that he was being followed.

As standard bearer of the major opposition party, Mr. Kim won 45 percent of the vote in a surprisingly strong race against the incumbent president in the 1971 elections. He charged at the time that if Mr. Park were re-elected he would crush democratic institutions and seek to rule the country forever.

Many opposition leaders were arrested last fall when Mr. Park declared martial law and jettisoned all limitations on his power and tenure.

Usually accompanied at all times by a bodyguard, Mr. Kim went this morning to the Grand Palace Hotel in downtown Tokyo for a luncheon with two visiting opposition legislators from Seoul under circumstances which are somewhat unclear.

Rep. Yang Il Dong, president of the splinter group Democratic Unification party, said that Mr. Kim had asked to see him—but Mr. Kim's aide said he believed it was the other way around. Moreover, the aide said Mr. Kim had been asked not to bring his bodyguard, who remained in the hotel lobby while Mr. Kim went up to the "Grand Palace Suite" on the 22d floor.

The South Korean Embassy here had asked the parliamentarians to urge Mr. Kim to come (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Kim Dae Jung

October 15 Watergate Cutoff Likely

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP)—Despite objections from some members of the Senate Watergate committee staff, a majority of senators on the panel appears ready to vote that public hearings be ended by Oct. 15.

According to interviews with committee members, all three Republicans on the seven-man committee and one Democrat, Sen. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, want public hearings to reconvene on Sept. 15 and then adjourn about a month later.

The committee recessed at the end of yesterday's session, after 35 witnesses and 37 days of testimony in a period of almost 10 weeks. The seven-man panel recessed subject "to the call of the chairman," meaning some time after the Senate reconvenes on Sept. 15.

Some members of the staff of the Democratic majority expressed anger and alarm yesterday at the prospect of an Oct. 15 cutoff date, contending that it will permit only a cursory examination of the financing of President Nixon's campaign and its program of political "dirty tricks."

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the committee's vice chairman, went further and said that all the senators had favored an early cutoff date during a closed-door executive session earlier in the day. "There seemed to be a full committee consensus hoping to wind up about Oct. 15 or Nov. 1," he said.

To Split the Work
 He also said that the committee members are likely to divide into two subcommittees, one to investigate and hold public hearings on the "dirty tricks," and the other on campaign financing.

The exact timing and division of the investigation will be decided when the Senate returns from recess. However, the committee's first phase—the inquiry into the Watergate burglary and cover-up—is not complete and will occupy the first days of the hearings in September.

The uncertain future of the committee's investigation reflects the growing tension between the senators and their investigative staff, according to reliable sources. Several of the senators, weary from their long days under the hot glare of television lights, have said privately that they believe the hearings could result in a "backlash" of public opinion if they continue much longer and foster the impression that the committee is "out to get" President Nixon.

Many members of the staff, however, assert that inadequate questioning on the part of the senators is responsible for any "backlash" effect, and say that the senators have failed to adequately pursue the leads developed by committee attorneys.

Getting Bored
 Now, these staff members say, the senators are prepared to all but ignore the information developed for the second and third phases of the investigation: campaign financing and "dirty tricks."

One ranking staff attorney said: "The senators are getting bored with the hearings. They've watergate bugged and cover-uped a narrow and definable group of people in an extraordinary crime... but the 'dirty tricks' and campaign financing touch every politician... we (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ulster Police Face Second Front Against Growing Drug Smuggling

BELFAST, Aug. 8 (AP)—Amid the bloodshed and disruption of Northern Ireland's sectarian strife, police are waging another battle—against the problems of increasing drug addiction.

"The fight to stop drug smuggling is just as vital in the long term, maybe even more so, as the battle against terrorists," Inspector Jack Scully, head of the province's 13-man Drugs Squad, told the newspaper Belfast Telegraph.

Drug smuggling has become a booming business since civil violence began here four years ago, Mr. Scully said in an interview. The number of marijuana smokers known to the police has increased from 480 in 1969 to 8,000 this year, the majority of them being young people, he said, but the number of actual users is probably four times higher.

"We have a real problem on our hands," Mr. Scully said. An estimated \$3 million worth of drugs is now being smuggled into Northern Ireland every year, he added.

Mr. Scully suggested that youngsters are turning to drugs partly because of the near civil war situation and partly because there is little else to fill their time. Most dance halls and other public entertainment places have been forced to close down because of the violence.

might have been engaged in Britain in return for their infiltration into the IRA.

In Dublin today, Irish opposition leader Jack Lynch, who was prime minister when the Littlejohns were arrested last October, urged the Irish government to press Britain for a "full disclosure of the facts."

In Belfast, meanwhile, it was announced that a special police watch was being maintained at all air and sea ports in Britain following receipt of a letter from Northern Ireland threatening an imminent bombing campaign in London.

Nearly 100 prisoners, including two men on hunger strike, are due to be freed from Northern Ireland's jails in the next few days on the orders of the province's administrator, William Whitelaw.

Agnew Replies To Allegations: 'Damned Lies'

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP)—Vice-President Agnew took the offensive today against reports that he accepted kickbacks from government contractors, angrily denouncing such charges as "damned lies."

In a press conference televised live from an Executive Office Building auditorium next to the White House, Mr. Agnew lashed the allegations "false and scurrilous and malicious" and brushed aside any talk of resigning. "I have no expectation of being indicted," he said when asked if the federal investigation in Baltimore, in which he has been informed he is under scrutiny, might lead him to consider quitting.

Looking drawn and tense but responding crisply and in a firm voice, Mr. Agnew said he has "absolutely not" ever received any money for his personal use from any contractor doing business with Maryland or the federal government.

"I have nothing to hide," the Vice-President said. Bank statements, checks and other papers requested by the prosecutors in Baltimore have been turned over to his own lawyers, he said, and they will advise him "as to the appropriate way in which this information will be made available."

But Mr. Agnew took note of "intense public discussion concerning certain very important and unprecedented constitutional questions" about separation of powers. He said he would make the final decision on whether to turn over the papers requested.

The Vice-President said he had not been asked to appear personally before the federal investigators and if he is asked to go before a grand jury, will consider his response at that time.

Mr. Agnew reported that he had seen President Nixon for an hour and 45 minutes yesterday to discuss the matter, but he declined to reveal what was said, other than to report that the President did express confidence in him.

Seeks No Statement
 He said he had "no expectation" of a public statement of support from Mr. Nixon and "I would not solicit such a statement." The President expressed confidence "directly to me," he said. "That's all I need."

Mr. Agnew said he had "informed the President of my intention to have this press conference and he made no objection. The idea of having a press conference was my own idea."

That decision, according to sources close to the Vice-President, came after discussions among Agnew friends today, some of whom counseled him to speak out rather than let the charges go unanswered. In fact to do so, some of them are said to have told him, would have been out of character.

Some White House aides, according to these sources, sought to dissuade him from holding the press conference, expressing concern that invidious comparisons would be made between Mr. Agnew's approach to his problem and Mr. Nixon's handling of Watergate, about which he has not yet held a press conference.

Asked at the press conference why, since his own legal situation was more delicate than the President's, he was having a press conference and Mr. Nixon had not, Mr. Agnew replied: "The best answer I can give (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Leaflets Ascribe Arab Attack In Athens to 'Suicide Squad'

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (UPI)—An unknown guerrilla faction calling itself the "Seventh Suicide Squad" has claimed responsibility for Sunday's grenade and machine-gun attack on American passengers at Athens Airport. Two Beirut newspapers reported today.

The newspapers, An Nahar and Al Anwar, said that leaflets delivered to their offices and addressed to the American people made the claim.

"We have discovered that in order to make you understand us and realize our right to live, we must begin to defend ourselves against all those who seek to exterminate us," the leaflet said.

"We have decided to adopt your criminal methods and teach the first lesson to the people which is undertaking a campaign of extermination against us," it said.

The two 21-year-old Arabs have been charged in Athens with willful homicide, which could result in death sentences. They have been identified by Greek police as natives of Jordan.

Two Americans were among the three persons killed in the grenade and machine-gun attack on passengers at Athens Airport. Fifty-five persons were injured. The Arabs claimed to have been instructed to attack passengers waiting for a Trans World Airlines flight to Israel, but they attacked passengers waiting for a TWA flight to New York City.

Spokesmen for leading Palestinian guerrilla organizations in Beirut declined comment on the leaflet.

This week, these spokesmen have stated repeatedly that their organizations had no connection with the Athens Airport attack or the hijacking of a Japan Air Lines Boeing-747 on July 20.

Guerrilla leaders under Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat claimed that the two attacks probably were motivated by Zionist intelligence and possibly to justify an Israeli attack on guerrillas in Lebanon and Syria.

There was no way of confirming whether the leaflet delivered to the two Beirut newspapers was authentic. But some of its ascribed Beirut experts to be the group might be the Black September terrorist organization.

The leaflet described the squad as belonging to the "Abu Youssef al-Najjar" group. Mohammed Youssef Najjar, known as Abu Youssef, was one of three guerrilla leaders assassinated by the Israelis during an April 10 raid in Beirut. He was a top aide under Mr. Arafat in the al-Fatah guerrilla organization and Beirut press reports linked him with the Black September group.

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"Then I got more comfortable, but nobody heard me shouting for help. I shouted until I was hoarse and eventually I fell asleep and lost all sense of time," Mr. McGough said.

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MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 8 (UPI

Meat Shortage 'More Severe' As Price Freeze Nears End

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—An independent meat-packing plant in Illinois has closed rather than sell black-market beef and a Safeway supermarket chain spokesman says, "The closer we get to Sept. 12, the more severe the shortage."

Most displays were scant in many supermarkets around the country yesterday and the American Meat Institute reported that only 75,000 head of cattle were slaughtered on Monday, down 37 percent from the 118,000 killed on the same day a year ago.

A U.S. Customs spokesman in Detroit said more than half of the U.S. citizens crossing the border over the weekend were bringing back meat purchased in Canada. Similar situations were reported at other border crossing points to Canada and Mexico.

From Canada, there is no duty on 35 pounds or less, and duty amounts more than that is only a pound for beef.

However, a survey of 10 major

Canadian cities showed rapidly rising meat prices, with sirloin up 62 cents a pound in Winnipeg, 34 cents in Vancouver and 16 cents in Montreal and Quebec City.

John T. Dunlop, the director of the Cost of Living Council, and Virginia Knauer, President Nixon's consumer adviser, reiterated that there were no plans to revise the previously announced Sept. 12 date for removing the price ceiling on beef.

Mrs. Knauer said at a television-show taping in Pittsburgh that there should be some stabilization of supplies and prices after bumper harvests and the release of beef onto the market after Sept. 12.

Ted Bartlow, a partner in Bartlow Brothers, Inc., the independent meat-packing plant in Rushville, Ill., said he could not stay in business without buying black-market beef. "I decided when this beef crisis started I'd rather close than resort to that," he said.

The plant had served small stores and supermarkets in many small towns. Its closing leaves 160 workers jobless.

Mr. Bartlow said he had hoped to get by until Sept. 12, but he now foresaw no way to recover the losses.

"We had lost about \$130,000 at the end of March, the end of our fiscal year," he said. "And we lost more than that during the next few months that followed."

On the West Coast, meat dealers reported cattle sales to Japan. Coast Packing Co. of Portland, Ore., said yesterday it was preparing to deliver 300 whole dressed steers to Japan at 84 cents a pound. The U.S. ceiling price is 75 cents a pound.

"It is not my pleasure to be shipping my meat out of the country," said C. H. Christensen, owner of Coast Packing Co. "But I'm a businessman. I have 180 employees and it's a matter of staying in business and maintaining their payroll of \$35,000 to \$40,000 a week."

At least 50 meat specialty stores in the Detroit area have closed for lack of beef, according to Edward Deeb, executive director of the Associated Food Dealers of Michigan.

"About a dozen retailers told me that starting today they will be rationing beef," Mr. Deeb added. "We have arrived at a critical period in this beef shortage."

N.Y. Sentences Taiwanese for Murder Try

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Cheng Tai-tai, a 35-year-old Taiwanese, was sentenced today to up to five years in prison for the attempted assassination here of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's son—an act which New York State Supreme Court Judge Harold Baer termed "a dastardly act that cannot be excused for political reasons."

Cheng and his brother-in-law, Peter Huang, were charged with the attempted shooting of Chiang Kai-shek's son, the vice-premier of Taiwan, outside the Plaza Hotel on April 24, 1970. They were seized by police protecting Mr. Chiang.

Huang pleaded guilty, and Cheng was found guilty in 1971 by a jury of 11 men and 1 woman. Charges of attempted murder and illegal possession of a gun. Both men were released on bail of \$100,000 each, but both fled Sweden before sentencing.

Huang never was recaptured, and Cheng finally was extradited to Sweden to the United States. Because of a hunger strike he had started in Sweden, Cheng came ill aboard the plane taking him back to New York, and was hospitalized in Britain en route.

Extradition Battle

Another extradition battle ensued, with echoes in the Houses of Parliament, before Cheng finally was returned to New York June 30.

Cheng, a member of the World United Formosans for Independence, told the judge in excellent English, "I would submit to you to review my case in the context of a political struggle for the freedom and independence of the people of Formosa."

The judge noted that he had received an "impressive" number of letters on behalf of Cheng, including some from members of Parliament.

But he said: "In my opinion, murder or attempted murder—by violence causing injury to a 'low human' being—cannot be allegorized as a political crime."

Skylab Crewmen Turn to Studying Earth Resources

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Skylab astronauts today devoted themselves to scientific studies rather than technical problems which had plagued them during the first week of their mission.

The astronauts rolled the space station over and pointed their cameras earthward to conduct another in the series of earth photographic surveys which will add to man's knowledge about the oceans and land, including the mineral resources beneath the earth's surface.

The three men, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Mr. Owen K. Garriott, turned on the super-sensitive cameras to take pictures of the Aleutian Islands in the Pacific, then zoomed across the United States.

Earlier, Dr. Garriott said he was pleased that the nights were getting cooler in the space station as a result of the new sunshade sail erected Monday during the spacewalk.

NAACP Officers Removed Over Segregation Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—The NAACP has announced the removal from office of President Annie C. King and other officers of its Atlanta branch because of their failure to oppose a controversial school desegregation plan in that city.

NAACP executive director Roy Wilkins said that Gloria S. Current, director of branches for the National Association of Colored People, was named administrator of the Atlanta office.

The NAACP said that it has authorized Mr. Current "to appoint, from among the suspended officers, excluding Mr. King, any he desires to serve."

Mr. King, the NAACP said, has been barred from holding office for two years.



Balloonist Bob Sparks setting off across the Atlantic yesterday at Bar Harbor, Me.

Transatlantic Flight Is Blowing in the Wind

From Wire Dispatches

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 8.—Hoping to become the first person to make a successful transatlantic balloon voyage, Bob Sparks cut the lines on his Yankee Zephyr this morning and began drifting slowly eastward, disappearing in a light fog.

Mr. Sparks, 37, hopes to arrive at Le Bourget Airport in Paris at 10:30 a.m. on Aug. 13. But Mr. Sparks, the entertainment director for a Pennsylvania resort, admitted that he is at the mercy of the winds, and said: "I consider anything from Finland to Italy a pinpoint landing."

"I'll see you in Paris Monday," one of his ground crewmen said as the nine-story-tall, helium-filled, red, white and blue balloon hovered a few feet off the ground during ballast adjustments.

An experienced balloonist, Mr. Sparks has set the world record for hot-air soaring and has spent two years preparing for the 3,200-mile flight.

His emergency equipment includes a parachute and a suba gear. His gondola, described as unbreakable, is actually an aluminum boat, complete with mast and sails.

Wrote Story of His Struggle

A Reporter Lived With Death, Finally Succumbs to Disease

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 8 (AP).—Richard Kisonak, who gained international attention with his account of living with a terminal illness died yesterday at a Lewiston Hospital. He was 44.

Mr. Kisonak had been suffering from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a muscular disease. A reporter for nearly 19 years, Mr. Kisonak learned of his condition shortly before Thanksgiving of 1971, and was told by his doctors he had just one year to live. He lived for 31 months.

Mr. Kisonak's personal account of his struggle for life was carried by the Associated Press in the spring of 1972. It was carried in the IHT, April 28, of that year. It brought him thousands of letters from well-wishers.

His story began: "I am scheduled to die this year."

For several months, a mysterious, fatal disease, the name of which I can barely pronounce, has quietly and determinedly been waging a hellish war on my muscular system. It will continue to do this, the doctor says, until I am paralyzed—and die."

One Day at a Time

Mr. Kisonak said he learned to live one day at a time and enjoy life to the fullest.

"Christmas was our best ever. Lots of laughing, meeting friends, good food, gifts. That night I had a good cry when the kids were in bed and I was alone. It was my last Christmas with my family. I cried hard and am not ashamed to say so," he wrote.

That was Christmas, 1971, and Mr. Kisonak was wrong. He managed to beat the medical odds for a while, spent Christmas, 1972, with his family and stretched his year-long death sentence for an additional nine months.

In a Journal he kept, Mr. Kisonak wrote in May of 1972: "I turned off the late show last night and turned to God. I'm desperate and I told Him so. Never have I prayed so hard. I'm not going to die this year. I refuse to die this year."

That same month he wrote: "Dying by bits and pieces is a slow-motion nightmare. . . I'm scared to death."

In July, he wrote: "The world looks good and I want to hug it."

Proved Doctor Wrong

And in September, with two months remaining on his doctor's prediction, he wrote: "I refuse to die by Nov. 11. . . I am going to prove the doctor wrong, even if it kills me."

After he passed the Nov. 11 deadline, Mr. Kisonak said in an interview, "I can't put into words how good I felt, how happy I was. You have to be dying to understand the value of life."

After that, Mr. Kisonak, his wife Beverly and their three children began looking forward to Thanksgiving, then Christmas, then Mr. Kisonak's 44th birthday in June. Then Father's Day.

"It is there all the time," he said in an interview last April. "When I wake up in the morning, the first thing that comes to my mind, even before I open my eyes, is that I am dying. The last thing I think of at night is that I am dying."

Mr. Kisonak was born in Lisbon Falls, Maine, served in the U.S. Navy and played semi-professional baseball in North Carolina during his youth. He joined the Lewiston Daily Sun as a reporter in 1953, covering the city hall beat and writing political news.

He is survived by his widow, the former Beverly Halverson; two sons, Rick, 18, and Wayne, 12, and a daughter, Jan, 17.

Body Weight Found to Stay Stable Despite Diet, Exercise

ITHACA, N.Y., Aug. 8 (AP).—A Cornell University researcher says he has found evidence that an individual's body weight tends to remain stable despite repeated diets, rigorous exercise or even the surgical removal of fatty tissue.

David A. Levitsky, a physiological psychologist, says research has led to the theory that each body has an "ideal weight" that it strives to maintain.

In doing so, the body is alternately efficient and inefficient in processing its intake of foods, Dr. Levitsky said.

"It's almost as though your brain doesn't trust your mouth," Dr. Levitsky said.

He said the brain apparently monitors the total amount of fat in the body, compares this with

A Tougher Way Of Firing Judges Is Urged by ABA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The American Bar Association asked Congress yesterday to create a tough new system for removing misbehaving or "disabled" judges from the federal judiciary.

The ABA proposed that the judiciary itself be empowered to "refire" its inadequate members—as a supplement, not a substitute, to the existing judicial removal mechanism of impeachment by the Congress.

It proposed, as part of its plan, that a permanent commission be created to investigate judges—and that the commission be allowed to suspend judges pending a decision on their removal by the judiciary's ruling body, the United States Judicial Conference.

Such a system is "imperative," according to the committee which initiated the ABA proposal, if the judiciary's recently adopted code of judicial conduct is to be enforced.

1971 Traffic Toll In World 250,000

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 8 (Reuters).—More than 250,000 people were killed and 75 million injured throughout the world in 1971 as a result of accidents associated with road traffic, the UN reported yesterday.

It said about 45 percent of the deaths occurred in Europe, 28 percent in North America, and 27 percent in other regions.



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Space Science Used to Make A Pacemaker

Smaller Heart Aid Also Less Expensive

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—A revolutionary new heart pacemaker, using spacecraft technology to help bring the cost of medical care down to earth, was displayed yesterday by Johns Hopkins University scientists.

The world's smallest, lightest and apparently cheapest long-lasting heart regulator, no bigger than a cigarette lighter, is already keeping the heart beating regularly inside the chests of nearly 50 men and women.

The device, the fruit of a five-year attempt to use some of the space-flight knowledge of the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory near Laurel, Md., should last 20 years, in its makers' opinion.

At \$1,800, this makes it a tinier, cheaper competitor of a \$5,000, maybe eventually \$3,000, nuclear-batteried pacemaker unveiled by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in April and being tried currently in 107 persons.

Its development cost to date has been \$80,000 at Johns Hopkins and \$2 million at the manufacturer's, compared with \$4.7 million for the AEC model.

The Hopkins pacemaker, powered by a space-satellite-type cadmium battery, does have to be recharged for a few hours once a week. A portable charging apparatus energizes the battery by an alternating magnetic field which penetrates the skin but is not felt by the wearer.

First Recipients

"It's very easy," said Mrs. Helen Chambers, 77, of Baltimore. "I sit in a chair and do it while I'm watching TV or crocheting."

Mrs. Chambers became the first recipient of the device in February. "It's been wonderful," she said. "I do all my housework."

The second recipient, Bob Fraser, 33, of Rosedale, Md., was equally happy. His pacemaker was installed three months ago. "I work," he said, "and I train with barbells."

Mrs. Chambers and Mr. Fraser and others who have had this shiny, metal-clad unit sewed into them are victims of heart block, a state in which the heart's natural system makes it beat too slowly or irregularly or not at all. The pacemaker normalizes the heartbeat.

There are some 60,000 Americans, including Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, already hearing implanted conventional pacemakers with batteries and other parts that may last only two to three years before they must be replaced in a new operation.

"With many of our patients, this [replacement] should not be necessary in their lifetimes," said Dr. Kenneth B. Lewis of Johns Hopkins Medical Center.

A conventional "demand" pacemaker, one that responds whenever the heart needs it, costs about \$1,000. But if the wearer must pay for a new one and a new operation every few years, the Johns Hopkins model would soon prove more economical.

"Each fat cell produces a messenger in proportion to its size, which it dumps into the bloodstream. The larger the fat cell, the greater the concentration of these messengers in the blood. At present, however, we have no idea what the messenger is."

Once the nature of the messenger is discovered, the treatment of overweight persons should be relatively simple, he said.

He said obese persons could be given chemical substitutes for the messengers; these substitutes would force the brain to read a false "fat" message and direct the body to become increasingly efficient in its metabolic processes.

Dr. Levitsky said steroid contraceptives such as the pill, worn in a similar manner, fooling the brain with certain symptoms of pregnancy so the pituitary gland does not stimulate ovulation.

Anti-Bias Measure Gains in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The City Council gave preliminary approval yesterday to a far-reaching regulation that would ban discrimination against homosexuals, women and college students in housing, employment, education and public accommodations. The vote was 5 to 0.

The council action means that, barring an unforeseen reversal, the regulation will be on the books by the end of the summer. The council is required to approve a regulation at two separate meetings before it becomes law.

The measure extends the definition of a place of "public accommodation" to include banks, savings and loan associations and credit offices of stores.

Turbotrains in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Two high-speed turbotrains, built in France for service on lines in the Midwest, were unloaded from a ship yesterday at Port Elizabeth, N.J.

The two five-car trains will leave for Chicago, where they are to be used on runs to Milwaukee and St. Louis.

U.S. Rejects Libya's Seizure Of Bunker Hunt Oil Company

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The United States has refused to accept the validity of Libya's expropriation last June of the American-owned Bunker Hunt oil company because it was carried out as an act of political reprisal against Washington, counter to "established principles of international law."

State Department officials said yesterday that foreign governments were being informed of the American decision as part of an effort to persuade them to forbid the import of oil from the Bunker Hunt fields, now under Libyan government control. The oil company plans to bring suits against importers of the oil.

The decision, which will probably arouse considerable attention in the oil industry and in the Middle East, was conveyed to the Libyan government July 8 by the American Embassy, but no reply has yet been received from Tripoli.

Qadhafi Slaps U.S.

The State Department provided the Bunker Hunt company with the substance of the diplomatic note it sent to Libya, and the oil concern gave a copy to The New York Times.

On June 11, Libya's leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, told a wildly cheering crowd in Tripoli that he had nationalized the Bunker Hunt company.

"The time has come for us to deal America a strong slap on its cool, arrogant face," he said. "American arrogance is symbolized in the support of the monopolistic oil companies. It is high time the Arabs take serious steps to undermine American interests in our region."

The State Department note said: "It is clear from these pronouncements that the reasons for the action of the government of the Libyan Arab Republic against the rights and property of the Nelson Bunker Hunt oil company were political reprisal against the United States government and coercion against the economic interests of certain United States nationals in Libya."

"Under established principles of international law, measures taken against the rights and

property of foreign nationals which are arbitrary, discriminatory, or based on considerations of political reprisal and economic coercion are invalid and not entitled to recognition by other states."

A Bunker Hunt official said the phrase "not entitled to recognition by other states" was particularly important because the firm planned to bring suit wherever it could block the import of oil from its fields in Libya.

Usually, the United States has taken the position that it would not oppose the expropriation of American concerns so long as such actions were non-discriminatory, for a public purpose, and accompanied by provisions for prompt, adequate and effective compensation.

Concorde to Visit Dallas-Ft. Worth

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Concorde supersonic airliner will make its first visit to the United States next month for dedication ceremonies at the new Dallas-Fort Worth airport in Texas on Sept. 18 for the Venceremos capital of Caracas, Aeropostale announced today.

The aircraft to be used will be the French-built Concorde-02, the second pre-production plane based in Toulouse, France.

Concorde will leave France on Sept. 18 for the Venezuela capital of Caracas, Aeropostale announced.

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'Death Is Irrevocable'

When Congress voted five weeks ago to stop the bombing of Cambodia on Aug. 15, some members bitterly deplored the delayed cutoff date, arguing that the additional toll

Crimes in Peace

"Cambodia, a small country of seven million people, has been a neutral nation since the Geneva agreement of 1954."

—President Nixon, April 30, 1970

"Prior to May, 1970, B-52 strikes occurred in border areas between Cambodia and South Vietnam... these air operations across the border (in Cambodia) had been conducted for some period of time and were fully authorized."

—Defense Secretary James A. Schlesinger, July 18, 1973

"Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins... any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince of state... or people with whom the United States is at peace shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

—Title 18, United States Code, Sect. 960

"If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to injure or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country... with which the United States is at peace... each of the parties to the conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

—Title 18, United States Code, Sect. 956

in Cambodian lives could not be morally justified. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas made the same point last Saturday when he ordered a stay in the bombing—a stay promptly overruled by other members of the court. "We know that someone is about to die," Justice Douglas declared. "The stay is granted because death is irrevocable."

These misgivings were horribly confirmed early Monday when tons of United States explosives were dropped by mistake on a besieged Cambodian town near Phnom Penh, killing or injuring hundreds of government troops and civilians. Tuesday another mistaken attack on a friendly island in the Mekong River resulted in more casualties.

Such errors are inescapable in any confused combat situation. They are especially likely when an indiscriminate mass destruction weapon like the B-52 is employed in heavily populated areas in close combat support, a purpose for which it was never intended. As long ago as last April, foreign diplomats in Phnom Penh were expressing alarm over the way the United States was "throwing air support around like a mad woman."

It is some consolation that Congress has at last reached the political decision to stop the killing one week from yesterday and that the courts have taken preliminary steps to declare this presidential horror illegal. Yet, for each day the bombing continues, the administration which ordered it and all those who condoned it bear a heavy moral burden.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Agnew and the Investigation

Vice-President Agnew has made a dignified and proper response to the disclosure that he is under federal investigation for possible criminal conduct. The United States attorney for Maryland, George Beall, is pursuing broad allegations of kickbacks by contractors to Maryland politicians. It is necessary to emphasize that the prosecutors have not yet presented evidence to a grand jury, let alone obtained an indictment. Mr. Beall has only notified the Vice-President that the inquiry is under way, and that it reaches his activities. Mr. Agnew has replied by declaring his innocence of any misbehavior, and asserting his confidence in the American system of justice.

By this statement of faith in the courts and their ability to bring out the truth, Mr. Agnew suggests that he does not intend to hide behind his high office. It appears that he does not choose to wrap himself in the dubious interpretations of the Constitution, or in the privileges questionably extracted from it. His words indicate that he is prepared to undergo the unpleasant necessity of this investigation as he would if he were still governor of Maryland, or executive of Baltimore County, or indeed a common citizen like any other. As a citizen, and a very prominent one, he is now entitled to have the rest of the country remember that many a man has come into court under the gravest charges and proceeded to clear himself completely.

The motive of the investigator is a question that sometimes crosses the mind when a leading politician comes under criminal investigation. In this case, the circumstances are reassuring. There is no reason to suspect any motive but the prosecutor's sworn duty to enforce the law. Mr. Beall was appointed by President Nixon. He is a Republican,

and the son of an old and distinguished Maryland Republican family: his late father sat in the United States Senate, and his older brother sits there now. The current kickback investigation has also reached Dale W. Anderson, the Democrat who is the current Baltimore County executive. It is a non-partisan inquiry into allegations of bipartisan misconduct.

This investigation into the possibility of kickbacks in Maryland is not connected with the series of scandals revolving around the Watergate incident and the financing of the 1972 election. The kickbacks, if any actually took place, fall into a familiar if deplorable pattern of corruption. Unlike the issues being raised by the Watergate revelations, kickbacks are a kind of crime with which the American courts have had a great deal of experience.

But while the investigation of Vice-President Agnew is entirely separate from the Watergate scandals, it can only reinforce the sense of loss that many Americans feel as they regard their government. It can only increase the sense of being adrift, as lawyers debate how to handle serious charges against men in very high offices—charges for which there is no precedent in our history as a nation. Our political and legal system is coming into a time of severe and unanticipated testing. The test, in the case of Mr. Agnew, is whether the U.S. Department of Justice and the federal courts, if it comes to that, can proceed as they would proceed with any other public official—rigorously, impartially and promptly. That is the tradition to which Mr. Agnew, in his brief statement, entrusts himself, and that is the hope to which most Americans will now turn.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Underpaying Guests in the U.K.

"Tourism," says the annual report of the taxpayer-financed English Tourist Board, "is the great growth industry." In that case, it may be objected, why must the taxpayer help finance a board to preside over that growth? Textiles, automobiles and ladies hairdressing all, at one stage or another during the history of the free economy, managed to become growth industries without the intervention of a board. They did so to the great benefit of us all. What is peculiar about tourism that it needs the supervision of Sir Mark Henig, able public servant though he may well be?

If visitors to Britain find hotel, catering and other facilities inadequate, then those facilities will be improved by the simple process of demand. People will not continue to come here if what is offered were all that bad. Those offering unsatisfactory services would go out of business. What does government intervention actually achieve? Like most such intervention, roughly the opposite of what was intended. It was all very well for Sir Mark to complain that White-

hall grants to hotels had created a surplus of hotel rooms in London. But placing resources where they are not needed is the logic of Whitehall grants for practically anything. And does mass tourism enrich us? There are reasons for thinking that, for fiscal and various other reasons, tourists in Britain pay much less than a proper economic price for almost everything they buy or enjoy here.

—From the Daily Telegraph.

The IRA and Britain

The campaign (against the IRA) is not over. The intelligence operation continues. It ought not to be jeopardized by disclosures of how it is conducted... The government need not be surprised if, now that they have lifted a corner of the veil, public curiosity to know more presses in on them... But any investigation that was useful, because thorough and reasonably open, could be seriously prejudicial to the success of operations to contain and neutralize the IRA. It would not be opportune.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1898

WASHINGTON—This afternoon the text of the Spanish reply was received at the French Embassy. It is stated that the note is longer than was anticipated and the work of translating it may prevent its presentation until tomorrow. The announcement of the length of the document, coupled with the statements in Madrid press despatches, has had a tendency to shake somewhat the confidence felt that the end was immediately in sight.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1923

WASHINGTON—While the nation's business halted this morning, the Capital paid its last tribute to President Harding. Washington received last night, just before midnight, with solemnity the body of its late Chief Executive. To-day between thousands of silent people who stood for hours in the sultry midsummer heat the funeral cortege moved down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the Capitol.



Nixon Can Govern, But Agnew...

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON—President Nixon, says a man with occasional access to the Oval Office, "feels as if he's living through six crises at once."

The revelation that Vice-President Agnew is under investigation for extortion, bribery and tax fraud in connection with Maryland building contracts, seemed almost incredible to many politicians here, coming as it did on the heels of so much other bad news for the administration.

Only six and a half months ago, Richard M. Nixon took the oath of office for his second term in a mood of euphoria. He stood on the brink of a peace settlement in Indochina; he had carried 49 of 50 states, something no other man had ever done; he seemed to have divined precisely the nation's mood.

Since then, the fortunes of the Nixon administration have been so disastrous that the Washington soothsayers have been forced to abandon the word "nadir." Every time the President's situation seemed impossible, the unexpected happened: the opposite has happened. Some other disaster has come to public attention.

Consider the list:

● Watergate—not only the original break-in of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex here and the cover-up, but also the campaign of sabotage against the Democrats, the burgling of a psychiatrist's office, the allegedly illicit use of campaign funds, the reclassification of the International Telephone and Telegraph controversy and the dispute over presidential tape recordings.

● The overt Cambodian bombing campaign and the officially sanctioned lying about it.

● The concealed failure of the Phase-2 anti-inflationary program and the uncertain prospects for Phase-4, which include the certainty of a severe, if temporary, shortage of beef.

● Criticism of the expenditure of \$10 million in government funds to provide "security" at presidential residences and hideaways, together with suspicions about their acquisition so strong that the White House has now promised a third "definitive" statement on that subject.

● And now the investigation touching Agnew.

No president, perhaps, since Harry S. Truman in 1946 has had to look down from the pinnacle of presidential power on such a dreary scene. Resettled by rampant inflation, by industrial strife, by the onset of the cold war, by charges of un-Americanism and by charges of "government by cronies," Truman was seen by the public as a hapless bungler.

Like Nixon, who has seen his prerogatives challenged by Congress on bombing in Cambodia, who has seen such nominees as C. McMurrie Godley rejected on policy grounds, who has seen repeated challenges to his spending priorities, Truman was under fire from Capitol Hill. A young Democratic senator from Arkansas, J.W. Fulbright, suggested that the nation was approaching paralysis and urged Truman to resign.

Truman did not do so. He fought back and eventually, playing on the sympathy of the American voter for an underdog, managed to win re-election in 1948.

The parallel is inexact. None of the Truman scandals was so all-embracing as Watergate, and Truman had a common touch that Nixon is considered to lack. But some thoughtful politicians here believe that the President may be able to manage a comeback, too.

One prominent Democrat said the other day that his constituents, whom he had been visiting, seemed to be turning against the Senate Watergate committee and coming around to the view that Nixon was being pilloried.

It may be, as social psychologists have long believed, that there is a threshold beyond which the body politic cannot go in thinking ill of its leadership and of itself. It may be that the "he's-the-only-President-we've-got" syndrome is beginning to develop. Neither impeachment nor resignation seems likely. So the President will remain in office for three more years, barring unexpected developments. One prevalent view in Washington holds that Nixon will function as a kind of caretaker President, neither rising nor falling much in

public esteem. His ability to govern, in this view, has been crippled.

But that scenario appears to overlook the dynamic character of the modern presidency, no matter how crippled he may seem. Many forces and so many events come to bear on the White House—and will continue to do so over the next 40 months—that the President must act and react, and in the process change the way he is seen. To put the point another way, Nixon, no matter how crippled he may seem at the moment, will inevitably have future triumphs as well as failures.

His Chance

That gives Nixon his chance, and he can be expected to seize it, beginning with his long-awaited response on Watergate, which will consist of three parts: a speech, probably on television; a "white paper" and one or more major news conferences.

For Agnew, the investigation by the United States attorney in Baltimore represents a far greater threat.

Even if the Baltimore investigation were to collapse tomorrow, it would be said for months that Agnew had been "implicated."

After all, did not the Republican United States attorney go so far as to send him a formal notification?

The greater likelihood is that Agnew faces a relatively long stretch of unfavorable publicity, even if he is ultimately exonerated. And in 1974—a year when his party will surely be looking for someone whose obvious uprightness will screen out thoughts of Watergate—the Vice-President will be under a severe handicap.

Until the news of the Baltimore investigation broke, Agnew's supporters had been putting him forward as the perfect Mr. Clean—scrupulously honest, unshaken by Watergate, a totally candid straight-shooter who had maintained his ties to the party apparatus while others in the White House were fiddling around with spies, burglars and wiretappers.

That image will be harder to sell today and tomorrow and perhaps into 1976.

For the next three years, Nixon's image will be shaped in the way he manages the affairs of state, domestic and foreign. But Agnew, with no affairs of state to manage, will have to deal with the more insubstantial tissue of political imagery, in the face of incipient scandal.

Nixon and Burke's Law

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—If President Nixon were merely faced by a legal tangle over letting the courts and the Congress see the relevant parts of his Watergate tapes, his argument before the United States District Court here might help him in his present predicament, but that is not really or even mainly his problem.

His problem is not primarily legal but moral, psychological and political. He is faced by a troubled and divided nation, seething with doubt and suspicion over the current scandals. The people are asking him to relieve their anxieties, to clear away their doubts by the records in his possession, to do what is right, and he has answered with a mystifying proclamation on his legal rights.

Burke's Words

During the great struggle with the British before the founding of the republic, King George III and Lord North had many legal rights on their side, but Edmund Burke, arguing in his famous second speech on Conciliation with America said: "It is not what a lawyer tells me I may do, but what humanity, reason, and justice tell me I ought to do."

This has been the missing principle in the President's defense of his administration all along. He has taken refuge in narrow legalities, giving ground to truth only when compelled to do so, and not always then, and the result is that each grudging statement, including his legal brief on the tapes, merely perpetuates the mistrust that is crippling his government.

"The issue here is starkly simple," the President's lawyers argued. "Will the presidency be allowed to continue to function?" This is precisely right, but it is not functioning now as it should and is not likely to function until some kind of confidence is restored in the good faith and effective cooperation of the three branches of the government.

Even these parts of the tapes dealing with charges of criminal action cannot be released, the President argued, because of "the paramount need for frank expression and discussion among the President and those consulted by him in the making of presidential decisions."

This is a better point, but after listening to the testimony of

Messrs. Kleindienst, Gray, Walters, Magruder, Dean, and even Ehrlichman and Haldeman, one wonders how much "frank expression" and "discussion" there was at the top of this administration over the last couple of years. It is conceded in the President's brief that Nixon could voluntarily make available relevant parts of the tapes, but this he refused to do, thus confronting the Congress and even his own prosecutor with the problem that he won't give the tapes voluntarily and that they can't compel him to give them up.

An Implication

Unfortunately, this only makes the outlook even darker than it was before. For his argument seems to be that to submit to decisions of the court would make the presidency subservient to the judiciary, and this implies that even if the Supreme Court ordered him to hand over portions of the tapes, he would defy that order.

The reference to impeachment in the President's brief is even more ominous. "The President of the United States..." the brief states, "is not above the law. He is liable to prosecution and punishment in the ordinary course of law for crimes he has committed but only after he has been impeached, convicted, and removed from office." Meanwhile, the brief argues, the President, and the President alone, must be the sole judge of what private papers he discloses, even if he knows they contain evidence of criminal action.

This is interesting, for there is one body of opinion here that only by absolute candor or, paradoxically, by absolute defiance can the President break the present dilemma. Candor he seems to have ruled out, but he could argue that he has denied all guilt, that the hearings and the charges go on, that they are poisoning his character and interfering with the conduct of his administration, and—therefore, that he demands a Bill of Impeachment to vote the issue up or down.

On the basis of all the evidence here, the Congress has no heart for such a struggle. It is doubtful that such a Bill of Impeachment would ever be passed by a majority of all members and sent on to the Senate for judgment. But it would divide the country even more than it is.

Accordingly, the hope here is that he will not take the route of defiance, but will, again in Burke's words, recognize that "all government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on compromise."

There is, however, no sign of compromise in his legal argument. He is reversing Burke's principle. He is following what "a lawyer tells me I may do" rather than "what humanity, reason, and justice tell me I ought to do."

Letter From Russia

Aberrations Noted in A Far Northern City

By Robert G. Kaiser

PETROZAVODSK, U.S.S.R.—

This old Russian city is so far north that even now, in early August, the night sky is never completely dark. By midnight the lights are out in the apartments and log cabins which house the citizens of Petrozavodsk, but the outlines of these discordant structures are still visible in the gray dusk.

Russian life in a town like this looks different from life in the big cities foreigners usually visit. Petrozavodsk is living in a different era than Moscow or Leningrad.

House of wood and logs are still common, even in the center of town. They shelter a substantial minority of the population. Stacks of firewood in dusty vacant lots and wisps of smoke coming from chimneys on a warm summer day suggest the importance of wood-burning stoves for thousands of citizens. Communal outdoor water spigots hint at the state of the plumbing in some of the log houses.

New, pre-fabricated apartment units are steadily replacing the old wooden houses, and in time the city's 210,000 inhabitants will all have the eight or nine square meters of space in an apartment which is now the Soviet norm—and goal—for housing. But this will take years of construction. Officials here acknowledge a shortage of builders and a shortage of warm weather in which to build.

Last year, according to the mayor, about 500 cars were sold to the residents of Petrozavodsk. At that rate, each family in the city would get a chance to buy a car about once in a hundred years. And the rate won't increase much during the next few years unless the city gets higher priority in the distribution network.

One consequence of this may be frustration among would-be motorists. Another is congenially empty downtown streets, dotted with traffic but never consumed by it, and never very noisy.

The main streets are kept spotlessly clean, a point of local pride. Life in Petrozavodsk is officially recognized as hard, probably not because thousands of its citizens live in dilapidated old houses and apartments, but because the climate is different and the cost of living relatively high. So every worker gets a salary bonus—45 percent of total wages for anyone who has worked here four years, which means 45 percent more than a man on wages would receive for the same job in a central Russian city.

This is more than enough to compensate for higher prices that people here have to pay for food shipped from the south. The bonus leaves Petrozavodsk's citizens more prosperous than their countrymen in the heart of the country, an inducement to keep workers here and attract new residents.

The Restaurant

Perhaps local prosperity explains the Petrozavodsk restaurant, the most unusual eating establishment this correspondent has found in two years in the Soviet Union. It opened just last month in the basement of one of the oldest buildings in town, part of an ensemble built in czarist times around the city's main square.

The square used to be dominated by a statue of Czar Peter the Great, who founded Petrozavodsk (later named for him) in 1703 as the site of a munitions factory. That statue was replaced long ago by a likeness of Lenin, but

the restaurant 100 yards away was built to evoke Peter's world not Lenin's.

On the door is a sign familiar to Soviet restaurant-goers: "M. Places." A knock on the locked door brings forth a doorman in a pale blue livery and brass buttons. "All the places are reserved this evening, tomorrow evening, for a long time," he says. "Come for lunch, in the afternoon."

A representative of the local government can overcome the obstacle with a well-placed telephone call. He did so for a group of foreign journalists visiting Petrozavodsk, producing a table for that very evening.

The restaurant consists of private rooms, each elegantly furnished with copies of antique tables, cupboards and chairs built especially for the establishment in the local furniture factory. A wrought-iron gate guards the entrance to each room. The iron work was done for the restaurant by a welder in a Petrozavodsk auto shop.

Like the doorman, the entire staff is outfitted in period costumes. The men have big ruffs of silk down the fronts of the shirts; the girls wear old-fashioned long dresses.

All this may strike a Westerner as standard fare for a restaurant trying to recreate some forgotten era. But it is anything but standard for this country, where restaurants are state-owned and operated, with an emphasis on quantity that outweighs any concern for quality or atmosphere.

This visitor could not learn just who decided that Petrozavodsk needed a restaurant with only 70 places which serves excellent elegant dishes, man based on delectable local mushrooms, and even has a house brand of vodka, bottled at a local distillery under an elaborate law reminiscent of English gins.

Peter the Great, one might imagine could have spent an evening here with pleasure. What an of Bismarck would think is another question.

The exciting news of natural catastrophe, disaster and may hem which Westerners take is granted doesn't appear in Soviet newspapers. Only a rare exception to the rules by a censor can enable a newspaper here to publish stories about crime, floods or fires.

Such an exception has been granted these days in Petrozavodsk. The local paper is printing daily stories on forest fires which appear to be a serious problem throughout the region. Leningradskaya Pravda, the four-page morning paper, kept its readers abreast of the number of fires reported each day—72 reported Tuesday, more than 60 Wednesday.

The paper revealed that four fire specialists from Siberia, the sands of miles to the east, had come to help fight the fires. The thick pine and birch forest that covers this little thumb of the Soviet Union along the Finnish border. The stories praise by name, local citizens who have contributed to the struggle. One group of 400 workers volunteered to relinquish their weekend take on hazardous duty in a brigade, the paper reported.

Like the Petrozavodsk restaurant, these stories—carefully placed in conspicuous spots in an understated way—strike the Westerner as unusual. But for a reader of the Soviet press they are as unusual as off-color jokes in Pravda.

And Athletics

The world long ago learnt that the Soviet Union had concerted and talented efforts produce top athletes in virtually every international sport. Petrozavodsk, one can get unusual glimpses of how it does it.

The city has a new, bold club that must be as good as any in the world. It was financed by the proceeds of a sports lottery in Moscow—500,000 rubles of punching bags, weight symposiums and so on.

"The club has six own big sports arenas with seats for 15 two practice rings, two gyms, a bizarre-looking West German exercising machine that would fit into an average Western living room. Everything looks new and well maintained.

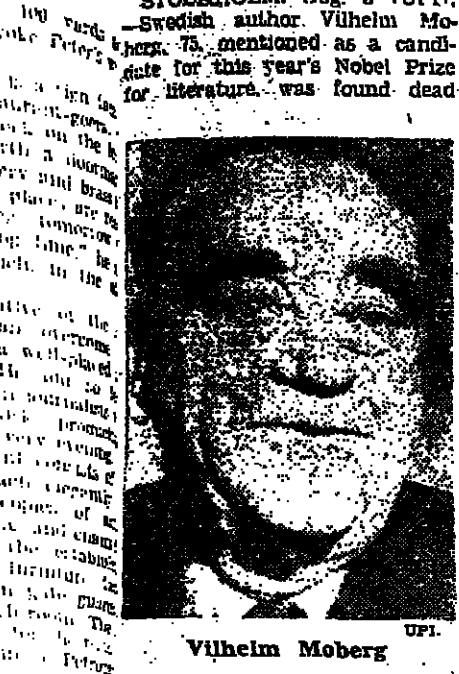
Students and young workers are recruited into the club's given rigorous training. The 15 of them get 13 two-hour sessions a week. Chief trainer Leonid Levin says 500 young people now participating in his program, but the number will increase.

"We're going to start finding more youngsters in the school he promised."

STEVE SHAGAN.

Obituaries

ed in City
Vilhelm Moberg, 75, Authored
Epic on Swedish Emigration



STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Swedish author Vilhelm Moberg, 75, mentioned as a candidate for this year's Nobel Prize for literature, was found dead near his summer house outside Stockholm today.

Mr. Moberg apparently had drowned, police said.

He was best known for his great epic work about the emigration from Sweden to the United States in the 19th century.

Mr. Moberg's wife reported him missing early today. This afternoon, police found him dead, slumped in a dressing gown in the water off the island of Vaddoe, where Mr. Moberg had a summer house.

Mr. Moberg, who began as a journalist, had been mentioned as one of the top candidates for this year's Nobel award.

Although he was considered the greatest of living Swedish writers, he was not a member of the Swedish Academy of Letters, which awards the Nobel Prize. He scoffed at the pomp surrounding the academy and remained a rebel.

Mr. Moberg's main works, "The Emigrants" and "The Immigrants," which became best sellers in Sweden and the United States, also have been filmed.

In 1966, he continued his epic drama with the publication of "The Settlers" and, in 1969, "The Last Letter to Sweden."

After a series of novels in the 1920s and 1930s, he established himself as an outstanding writer with the publication in 1941 of the novel "Ride This Night."

Red Cross Says
African Drought
Affects 13 Million

GENEVA, Aug. 8 (UPI).—There were now 13 million people, twice as many as earlier believed, facing famine because of drought in sub-Saharan Africa, the League of Red Cross Societies announced today.

It said half of these people are under 15 years old.

Of the 24 million inhabitants of the six sub-Saharan countries, 13 million are threatened, the league said.

A further one million persons are in danger in Ethiopia, which is not actually a part of the region, it said.

The league, saying its figures are based on Red Cross delegates in Africa are conservative, launched a new worldwide appeal to governments, primarily for cash for local purchases but also for high-protein foodstuffs, baby food and milk powder and medicine.

Besides Ethiopia, the six nations severely affected are Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

UN Food Mixture
Hijacker of 747
Is Linked to Lod
Airport Massacre

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Police said today that the Japanese member of an Arab hijack team which blew up a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet in Libya two weeks ago is a leftist guerrilla wanted in connection with last year's Lod Airport massacre.

Osamu Maruoka, 22, has been the subject of a worldwide police search since he disappeared at the time of the attack at Tel Aviv's airport in which 26 people died.

Police made today's identification on the basis of information received from Libya, where Mr. Maruoka and three other men are awaiting trial on charges related to the hijacking and subsequent blowing up of the Boeing-747 airliner at Benghazi. Libya has not named the four men.

Police said that Mr. Maruoka, a member of the extremist Red Army group, was one of four Japanese gunmen trained by guerrilla groups in Lebanon for the Tel Aviv shooting.

However, he stayed in Rome when the other three set out for Israel on their mission. Two of the gunmen died and the third, Saeed Chamek, was sentenced to life imprisonment by an Israeli court.

Maxwell A. Krienderer
Hijacker of 747
Is Linked to Lod
Airport Massacre

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Maxwell Arnold Krienderer, 65, who was president of the Twenty-One Club from 1947 to 1955 and since then was associated with Twenty-One Brands Inc. liquor distributors, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Krienderer moved into the restaurant business soon after he received a law degree from St. John's Law School in 1939. He became associated with the Twenty-One Club at 21 East 53d St., with his brother, the late John Carl (Jack) Krienderer.

Bishop Kenneth Copeland
HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 8 (AP).—Bishop Kenneth W. Copeland, 81, resident bishop for the Houston area of the United Methodist Church and former bishop of the Nebraska area, died yesterday of a heart attack. He was past president of the World Division of the General Board of Missions and was in charge of missions in 30 countries.

9 Killed in German Mine
HAHM, West Germany, Aug. 8 (AP).—Nine miners were killed today when an explosion ripped through the 3,000-foot level of the Saxon coal mine near this Ruhr industrial city. Ten other miners were injured, five of them seriously. The explosion, believed to have been preceded by a build-up of methane gas, occurred as 19 miners were extending and shoring up the tunnel.



TAIL WITH A HAPPY ENDING—A New York fireman carrying a brown and white mongrel from the ruins of the collapsed University Hotel where it was found after being buried in the rubble for three days. The dog will have a home at the fire hall unless someone claims it. Five persons are missing in the accident.

Dissident Geneticist Stranded in London
Russia Deprives Medvedev of Citizenship

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Dr. Zhores A. Medvedev, a geneticist and dissident writer, has been deprived of his Soviet citizenship and told not to return to his homeland.

Dr. Medvedev, who has been working near London at the National Institute of Medical Research, was called to the Soviet Embassy here yesterday. A Soviet spokesman said today that he was told that the "Residium of the Supreme Soviet took the decision on July 18 to deprive him of his citizenship because of his actions."

"His actions were incompatible with those of a Soviet citizen," the spokesman said.

The geneticist was given permission to go to England in January to work at the institute. He had planned to return probably early next year and had anticipated little difficulty despite plans for publication here of a book which he called a "factual tribute" to his friend Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, a Nobel Prize-winning Russian novelist.

Reached by telephone tonight, Dr. Medvedev said he was "surprised" by the decision and planned to appeal some time in the future. He added: "I tried to avoid all political statements in England because I did not want to provide any reasons for the Soviet Union to take such action."

Dr. Medvedev said that no reasons were given to him by Soviet officials. He said, however, that it was possible that Moscow had made the decision to keep him from returning even before he announced plans to publish the Solzhenitsyn book.

"The fact is that I sincerely wanted to return," he said.

He reported that he went to the Soviet Embassy on Monday and authorities indicated they would approve a visit to California for a scientific meeting if he came back the next day with his passport.

"I went back the next day, Tuesday, in a good mood," he said. "And when I got there, they took away my passport and gave me the decision."

In confirming the decision to strip Dr. Medvedev of his passport and citizenship, the Soviet spokesman declined to specify the "actions" found objectionable by Soviet authorities. He said, however, that the Solzhenitsyn book was "not necessarily" the only reason.

"The decision was taken because of a body of actions, his attitude and character and his attitude toward the Soviet Union as expressed in his actions," the embassy official said. "Such actions were not necessarily taken since he came to England."

During his visit here, Dr. Medvedev has made few public comments. But he did speak out after news stories from Moscow in May told of the contents of the book, entitled "Ten Years After 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich.'"

The book, to be published here soon, tells the inside story of the struggle to publish Mr. Solzhenitsyn's books in the Soviet Union and relates the techniques of censorship and tactics of suppression used by the Communist party and the secret police to defeat the author and his liberal friends. The book was designed to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the appearance of "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

When the stories appeared about his "tribute" to his friend, Dr. Medvedev said he foresaw no difficulties in returning to the Soviet Union "because my other books, when I was living in the Soviet Union, were much more critical." He said the book did not discuss "the social system nor attempt to provide any political analysis."

Dr. Medvedev, who has a grant from the institute here to carry out research work in genetics, came to England with his wife and 17-year-old son. When called to the embassy yesterday, officials told him that the deprivation of citizenship did not apply to the other members of his family. An older son remained in the Soviet Union.

Tass Explanation
MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass, in an unusual statement tonight, justified the government action against Dr. Medvedev.

Tass said that Dr. Medvedev "has for a number of years, in the Soviet Union and at present in Britain, where he went at a private invitation, been fabricating, sending to the West and spreading slanderous materials discrediting the Soviet state and social system and the Soviet people."

Tass said that on the basis of "Article 7 of the Law of Citizenship" action was taken, against the scientist "for actions discrediting the high title of citizen of the U.S.S.R."

Chile Navy Reports Smashing
Subversive Groups on 2 Ships

SANTIAGO, Aug. 8 (AP).—Chilean Navy intelligence agents discovered and smashed subversive movements aboard two navy vessels in the last few days, the navy announced last night.

The navy said the crewmen implicated in the alleged plots were "supported by extremist elements outside the institution."

Meanwhile, reliable sources reported that President Salvador Allende will bow to pressure from opponents of his Socialist program and bring military leaders into his cabinet, in an effort to end a government crisis brought on by a series of economy-crushing strikes.

The reports said that military men also will be given lower-level posts in the civilian ministries and provincial governorships.

The Christian Democratic party has demanded that Mr. Allende bring the military into the cabinet as the only way order and confidence can be restored after almost three years of Chile's Socialist experiment.

Last week, Mr. Allende refused to consider the opposition demands, saying, "Political problems should be solved by politicians." But the violence of the last few days and the snowballing strike movement appear to have helped him change his mind.

In announcing the smashing of the subversive movements, the navy did not say what extremists were in contact with navy men. However, it is known that the extremist Revolutionary Left Movement has been issuing posters and pamphlets to enlisted personnel in all three service branches urging them to disobey their officers.

The campaign began after the June 29 abortive insurrection against the leftist government by members of a Santiago tank regiment.

The navy said a number of navy personnel were arrested and will be court-martialed.

Three students were arrested earlier in the day by army troops in Guallata, 90 kilometers north of here, for distributing copies of the Revolutionary Left Movement's magazine "The Rebel" to an engineer regiment.

And the Chilean Air Force issued a formal statement calling the movement's attacks against the Chilean armed forces "gross and unacceptable."

Israel Sentences
Turk Captured
In Lebanon Raid

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (AP).—An Israeli military court has sentenced a Turk captured in Lebanon to seven years imprisonment for membership in an Arab guerrilla group and training to harm Israel's security.

Fayek Bulut, 23, who said he tried to join the Palestinian guerrillas only to escape fascism at home in Turkey, was the first person captured abroad to be convicted in Israel since Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann was executed in 1962.

The young Turk pleaded not guilty to the charges and insisted he was never accepted as a member of the guerrilla camp raised by Israeli commandos Feb. 20. He was sentenced yesterday by a three-judge court at Lod.

Bulut's lawyer said he wanted to go to jail in Israel rather than be deported to Turkey, where he was a member of the Kurdish minority.

Bulut, the only prisoner brought back from the raid near Tripoli, was the first captive sentenced under Israel's controversial policy of extending its legal jurisdiction outside the borders. Israel's old anti-Nazi law was amended last year to give courts the right to try anyone trying to harm Israeli security or interests outside the country.

Ten Arabs captured in another anti-guerrilla raid inside Lebanon are undergoing separate trial under the new policy, which is disputed by Israeli lawyers.

Jews Pains Protest
At Calif. Oil Firm
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Jewish protesters daubed the headquarters of the Standard Oil Co. of California in Los Angeles and San Francisco with red paint Monday to protest a letter to stockholders calling for support for "the aspirations of the Arab people" in the Middle East.

Other Jewish groups urged a boycott of Standard Oil products, a mass return of the company's credit cards and a bonfire to burn the cards in front of the Los Angeles office.

Honecker in Russia
MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—East German Communist party leader Erich Honecker arrived in the Soviet Union today for a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Communist party, Tass reported.

Heath Assails
Uganda at
Ottawa Talks

Expulsion of Asians
Called a Callous Act

OTTAWA, Aug. 8 (UPI).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath told the Commonwealth conference today that Uganda's expulsion of Asians was a callous act that endangered race relations in Britain, conference sources said.

The sources said Mr. Heath led off a "short and low-key" discussion of the exile of 40,000 Asians last year by Ugandan President Idi Amin. They described the 15-minute British statement as "firm but temperate."

Mr. Heath attacked the sudden expulsion of the Asians as a "callous and inhumane act," the sources said, and then went on to say that it had "serious had effects on the people who are working for racial tolerance in Britain."

He said he recognized the right of any government to expel undesirable aliens who abuse the host country's hospitality, but he maintained this was not the case with the Ugandan Asians, the sources said.

The Asians were given no time to settle their personal affairs, Mr. Heath said. If there was truth to Gen. Amin's charges that the Asians had committed "economic crimes," he said this should have been handled by the courts.

The sources said Ugandan acting Foreign Minister Paul P. Biang, representing Gen. Amin at the conference, replied that the expulsion of the Asians was "not a racist act" and asserted his government eventually intended to pay compensation for the Asians' seized properties.

Indian Scandals Embarrass
Government of Mrs. Gandhi

By Bernard Weinraub
NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Scandals in India, the food minister of West Bengal, is followed the arrest of his confidential assistant on charges of corruption, as well as the suspension of several other food officials in what is known as the "wheat bran scandal."

Wheat bran is the husk from which breakfast cereals are made. Free government permits had been set aside for the educated unemployed—men or women with high school or college degrees—to set up businesses and sell the cereals. Instead, the permits allegedly were sold for undisclosed sums as high as \$10,000 each.

In the Punjab, a committee of legislators, investigating what is known as the "land-grab scandal," indicted 44 men—politicians, officials, judges and military officers. They were charged with appropriating in recent years valuable land left behind by Muslim evacuees who had fled to Pakistan in 1947. The land was to have been distributed to peasants.

Senior officials of the Congress party, which dominated India since independence, as well as several opposition figures, allegedly were involved in the scandal.

More than 600,000 acres were involved. The legislative committee blamed "more than any other" the ill-thought-out policy of the government "for the disposal of the land."

So far Mrs. Gandhi has maintained silence on the irregularities.

Rumors, meanwhile, of the imminent demonetization of higher-denomination currency notes in India have pushed up gold prices, flooded the bank with large bills and forced the government to issue repeated denials.

Panicky traders and money hoarders were reported to be offering 100-rupee bills for 15 to 30 percent discounts in exchange for smaller bills. Gas stations and smaller establishments refuse to accept payments in large bills.

Several local banks reported that they had run out of small-denomination currencies after exchanging them for a rush of 100-rupee bills.

Finance Minister Y.B. Chavan denied again today that the government had any intention of demonetization. He told members of Parliament that the rumors were being spread by "profiteers and unscrupulous elements" who wanted to take advantage of the rumors.

All the non-Communist opposition already has called for a "national protest day" on Aug. 25 in an attack on government "maladministration" and "mismanagement." To underscore the current gossip about corruption, the Times of India printed a survey of corruption in numerous states.

The survey said that the "single biggest source of routine corruption" among legislators and state officials was influencing appointments, promotions and licenses. The second largest source, according to the analysis, was one of the current scandals.

U.K. Sex Scandal
Figure Charged
In Parricide Bid

ALICANTE, Spain, Aug. 8 (AP).—Colin Levy, who took the pictures of his prostitute wife in bed with Lord Lambton, has been charged with trying to kill her. British consular officials reported today.

Mr. Levy was arrested on July 14 after his wife Norma and neighbors complained he was roaring around the resort town of Denia in a car, trying to run Mrs. Levy down. Mr. Levy denied the charge.

Mr. Levy was charged yesterday with attempted parricide, the attempted murder of a close member of a family.

Mrs. Levy was the central female figure in the sex scandal in May and June that resulted in the resignations of Lord Lambton, a junior minister in the Conservative government, and Lord Jellicoe, the government leader of the House of Lords. Mrs. Levy left Spain the day after her complaint against her husband. She was arrested on her arrival in London on a prostitution charge.

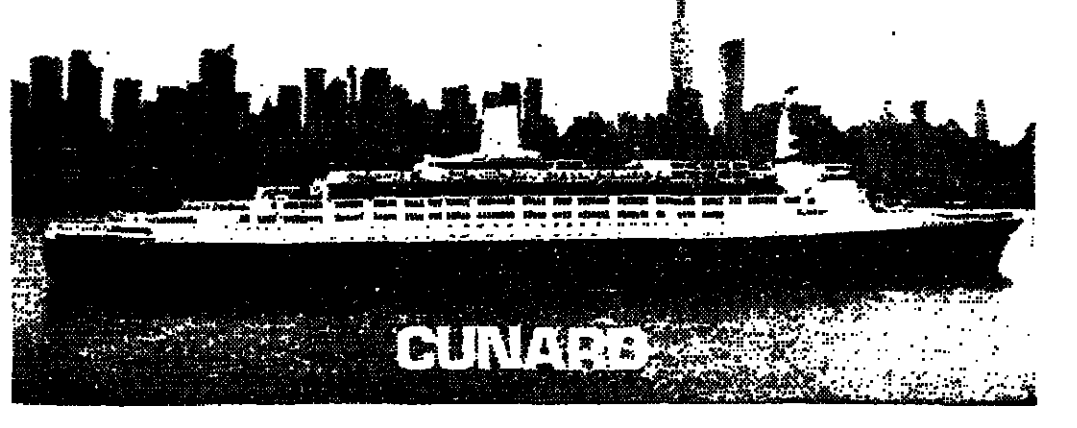
Colombia Orders
Retrial in 'Massacre'

IBAGUE, Colombia, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Nine white men acquitted of killing 16 Indians at a Christmas party because they said they "didn't know it was against the law to kill Indians" will be tried again. After public outrage against the verdict, authorities in Bogota ordered a new trial.

The second trial will start Aug. 28, authorities said. The massacre of the Indians, who belonged to the Chiriguano tribe, took place in 1967. The Indians, including several women and children, were invited to a Christmas meal and were later massacred, apparently as part of the general merrierment according to testimony at the first trial.

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The Devaluation and Deluxe French Shoes

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The dollar devaluation is threatening the deluxe shoe industry in France.

The French Footwear Federation confirmed yesterday that some makers of high-priced shoes that are sold in luxury shops on New York's Fifth Avenue and London's Regent Street are in trouble.

One reason is that American buyers—long the top customers for expensive shoes—no longer can afford to buy many high-priced French imports with devalued dollars, shoe industry officials said.

Furthermore, the French are

running up against competition from the Italians, again with monetary crisis as a cause. In Italy, the lira is as shaky as the dollar, making Italian exports no more expensive, and Italian production costs are much cheaper than those in France.

Town of Romans

In the town of Romans, for centuries the center of deluxe shoemaking in France, the German-owned Armand-Salomon factory announced it is closing its doors this fall but will continue to produce shoes in its less costly Italian factory.

At a second factory in Romans, Seducta-Charles Jourdan was

struck by its workers after 78 out of 1,300 were laid off. The strike made nationwide headlines about the crisis in the deluxe-shoe center.

A tentative agreement, negotiated by representatives of both sides of the dispute, was reached yesterday and was agreed to today by the strikers. Under the pact, the laid off workers would go back until Aug. 22 and a commission would be formed to find a solution to the factory's problems.

Dollar Zone

A spokesman for the firm, which is 75 percent owned by the U.S. company Genesco, said the cut was caused by the addition of a production line for a less expensive shoe which it hopes U.S. stores will order.

"The deluxe market mainly is in the dollar zone, and it is

troubled because of the dollar devaluation and the floating Italian lira," said Bernard Calaque, director of the economics department of the French Footwear Federation.

"The prices of French deluxe shoes now are very high for U.S. importers with devalued dollars. There has been at least a 25 percent drop in deluxe-shoe orders in France."

The federation official emphasized that France's medium and low-priced shoe exports "have not been touched." The troubled deluxe-shoe industry of some 20 factories forms only 1 percent of France's shoe industry which he said is healthy. Total exports went up 16 percent in 1972.

Price of Leather

A headache for all shoemakers is the price of leather. It soared 100 percent in 1972 throughout the world, federation officials said. They blamed lower cattle production and "Argentina and Brazil holding back leather exports, either for their own developing leather industries or for speculative purposes in this era when money is worth little and solid goods like metal and leather are worth more."

A Charles Jourdan spokesman said its laid off workers were not needed for a new line of shoes which uses synthetic heels and soles instead of leather. This less expensive line "should appeal to the junior market." He stressed that the company will continue to make expensive shoes.

It's palm trees waving
gently beneath a
Caribbean moon...

It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.



Belgium Legalizes Contraceptives

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (AP).—Belgium today made contraceptives legal.

They will still be regarded as drugs, however, and advertising remains banned in this nation with its large Roman Catholic population.

Contraceptives have been freely obtainable at pharmacies for years, though doctors' prescriptions were required for chemical preparations.

Gold Caviar in the Consommé for Starters

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTRE CARLO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Gold caviar in the consommé and a gold meringue paraded on a gold couch by four "Nubian" slaves were the high points of the Bal d'Or, a gold party, given last night by Danish chemical magnate Hans Smith in his villa at Cap Martin.

Even Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, who is a houseguest of Mary Leakey's at Cap Ferrat, admitted that "I can't believe what I'm seeing—but it's fun."

"Yes, it's fun," agreed American painter Marion Pyke, "but it's decadent."

Arts Agenda

Plans by the Comédie-Française for the fall include new presentations of Molière's "On ne saurait Fenser à Tout" and "Les Caprices de Marianne," in gold double bill staged by Jean-Louis Cochet, and a pairing of Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," staged by Jacques Reboul, and Marivaux's "L'île des esclaves," directed by Simon Sime, as well as revivals of Feydeau's "On Fil à la Patte" and Molière's "Tartuffe," both staged by Jacques Charon, all at the Théâtre Français.

At the Odéon, the evening will produce "C'est la Guerre," Monsieur Gruber" by the Belgian author Jacques Sternberg, in a staging by Jean-Pierre Miquel, and Pirandello's "Henry IV," directed by Raymond Rouleau.

Most Spectacular

The guests were a mélange of gold sequins, catfins, saris, chains, turbans and Goldfinger

It was a strange party. Few guests really knew the host who paid an unreported sum to Princess Giovanna Pignatelli to organize the ball, which reportedly cost \$200,000.

The Idea

The host, a white-haired and exceedingly distinguished-looking man, said that he had the idea of giving a gold party "because I just invested a lot of money in gold mines."

The Trianon villa, which he bought two years ago, was built in the last century and once belonged to the Prince of Montenegro. It is a replica of the Petit Trianon in Versailles. But beautiful as it is, it did not satisfy Versailles curator, Gerald Van Der Kemp. "Ours is better," he said as he walked in.

For Mr. Smith, the party started with gigantic, gold, engraved invitations and went on with gold-clad "slaves" ringing a gold gong as each guest came in. Then 15 violins, in gold bow ties, played Strauss waltzes.

In a see-through and strategically placed gold sequins, had glided the fly with the world's largest topaz—810 carats in a Braque-designed setting. The host had flown in 7,000 flowers, including orchids from Bangkok. As gold balloons floated around, guests ate off gold cloth; even the statues were gold band-aids and white ostrich plumes.

Most Spectacular

The guests were a mélange of gold sequins, catfins, saris, chains, turbans and Goldfinger

around was Women's W Daily's Reginald Gray, who draped gold foil around his light.

Sydney Brody, director of Los Angeles County Museum Art, had a gold beret match his cufflinks while his wife, a few chains over Elton dress, William MacCorm Blair, who only wore tiny g studs, said, "I believe in understated."

Estee Lauder draped a gold stole over her Tishani dress; insisted that her husband, a saph. wear a gold tie and a mermaid. "But I already h gold teeth," he pointed out, "I should be enough."

\$6 Million Suit 'Not Worth 60 Cents'—Norman Mailer

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Norman Mailer said Monday that Maurice Zolotov's \$6-million law suit against him and the publishers of his best seller, "Marilyn," was "not worth .60 cents." And he said that he would sue Mr. Zolotov, who wrote an earlier Marilyn Monroe biography, if Mr. Zolotov did not apologize for calling him a plagiarist.

"Norman's fighting trim," said Scott Meredith, the busy literary agent who represents both Mr. Mailer and Mr. Zolotov. Mr. Mailer chose to fire his latest salvo in the literary battle over "Marilyn" from inside the fortress-like office building of Grosset & Dunlap, his publishers.

Teles, tanned and 30 pounds under his pre-"Marilyn" weight, Mr. Mailer blasted Mr. Zolotov in a typed statement that he gave to his publishers before he slipped away, eluding reporters.

"Airtight Heights"

Deriding the five-part complaint filed by Mr. Zolotov last week in a Los Angeles court, Mr. Mailer said, "The legal foundations are built on the airy heights of publicity." The complaint charged

Religious Groups
Hit Showing of
'Superstar' Film

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—The movie version of "Jesus Christ Superstar" came under attack from both Jewish and black spokesmen on the eve of its opening here, but the producers said it would open as scheduled today.

Protests came from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Baptist Conference of Greater New York and Vicinity. Benjamin R. Epstein, national director of the Anti-Defamation League, said the movie was a "rock fantasy" which has "sharp and vivid emphasis on a Jewish mob's demand to kill Jesus" and could have an impact on the large numbers of young people expected to see it.

The portrayal of Jesus by a black man was cited by the Rev. Earl B. Moore, president of the Baptist Conference, who said it was insulting to blacks and demanded the film be removed from distribution.

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PRINCELY DOODLES—Empress Farah Diba of Iran was so impressed with the jewels created by Greek goldsmith Ilias Lalounis from 65 children's drawings that she asked him to see what he could do with some royal doodles. At left is a drawing by Crown Prince Reza, 13, of an



owl wearing a crown. At right is the Lalounis interpretation of the drawing, a decorative object mounted on rock crystal. The body is of hard stone with interlaced gold while the head is made of rock crystal, topped by a miniature Persian crown.

The New York Times

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	11.45 am	3.10 pm
	2.45 pm	8.35 pm
Hamburg (747 & 727)	8.40 am	4.05 pm
Lisbon	1.45 pm	4.00 pm
London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
	1.30 pm	4.05 pm
	3.45 pm	6.20 pm
	6.00 pm	8.35 pm
Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
Paris	4.30 pm	7.25 pm
Rome	11.00 am	2.05 pm
	2.40 pm	7.25 pm
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	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Fr/Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
	12.00 noon	Mo/Th/Fr/Su	4.55 pm
Warsaw	9.45 am	Tu/Sa	5.10 pm

*ALL TIMES SHOWN ARE LOCAL.

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Detroit	London	10.40 am	1.55 pm
Los Angeles (747)	London	12.30 pm	3.35 pm
Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
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Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
San Francisco (747)	London	12.30 pm	6.20 pm
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San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
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162 1/2	156 1/4	1 1/2	28	33 1/2	164 1/4	165	165 1/4	1/8	5 3/4	40	10 1/2	11
17 1/2	15	1 1/2	28	33 1/2	164 1/4	165	165 1/4	1/8	5 3/4	40	10 1/2	11

5

Unilever Net Climbs 22.5% In 2d Quarter**But Pace May Slow During Rest of Year**

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent company, reported today that its profits in the second quarter continued the sharp climb registered in the opening three months of the year but warned that the gains may not be maintained through the rest of the year.

The company said that the price of many important raw materials have reached unprecedented levels, which, together with price controls in some countries, is expected to have an adverse effect on profits later in the year. It added, however, that this may be partly offset by the continuing growth in sales.

For the second quarter, profits rose 22.5 percent from the year-ago period, down slightly from the 23 percent gain in the first quarter. For the first six months of the year, profits showed a 25 percent advance over the 1972 period.

\$45.7-Million Profit
The company earned \$45.7 million on sales of \$1.03 billion in the second quarter, compared to \$37.3 million on sales of \$903 million in the year-earlier quarter.

Profits for the six months totaled \$79 million on sales of \$1.95 billion, compared to \$63 million on sales of \$1.76 billion a year ago.

Unilever said that "as a whole, our business in Europe made good progress during the quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of last year." But it said that the results in North America were "held back by heavy expenditure on launching new products, and by severe price control." In other markets, results improved, especially in Brazil, the company said.

Rolls-Royce Motors
In another report, Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings Ltd. announced on-target earnings in the company's first financial report since its sale to the public in May.

Profit before tax and unsecured loan stock interest rose to \$22.5 million in the 24 weeks ended June 16 from \$18.9 million a year earlier.

The result was in line with the forecast of a \$4.5 million profit for the full year that was made in the company's prospectus.

Sales of the luxury automobile and diesel engine company rose to \$23.03 million from \$19.5 million.

Caution Voiced

I. J. Fraser, chairman, cautioned that because of an industrial dispute and a general shortage of supplies, the company's forecast number of deliveries for the second half "could be difficult to achieve." He said the effect of this factor on immediate profits is not possible to estimate.

The company also declared its first dividend, which amounted to 2.14 pence gross or 1.5 pence net, as forecast in the prospectus.

Net profit attributable to shareholders was \$1.2 million. A comparative figure for last year was not given.

Rolls-Royce Motors was sold to the public in May to help the receiver pay the debts of Rolls-Royce Ltd., the auto and engine builder that went bankrupt in February 1971.

The gas turbine engine divisions of the bankrupt company now operate as a government-owned concern, Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

Swiss Wholesale Index

BERN, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Swiss wholesale price index rose 0.6 percent in July, bringing the 12-month increase to 10.9 percent, the government said today.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Ecuador, Texaco Gulf Reset Terms**

Ecuador and the Texaco-Gulf consortium have signed a new concession contract which, according to a Gulf spokesman, will give Ecuador control to 80 percent of the gross profits of its petroleum exports. Under the terms of the 20-year contract just signed in Quito, Ecuador's capital, the oil exploration area of Texaco-Gulf, the only company operating in that country, was reduced by half to about one million acres. Ecuador also obtained the right to purchase for the merchandising up to 51 percent of the company's total production, currently averaging 200,000 barrels a day. The present contract is the third between the two sides in less than 10 years.

U.K. Auto Industry Exports Rise

British auto industry exports in June were a record. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders reports that exports totaled \$142 million in June, up from \$137.5 million in May and \$127 million a year earlier. In the first six months, exports at \$783 million were 19 percent ahead of the like year-earlier period. The surplus of exports over imports in June was \$26 million, compared with the \$77 million of last year.

For the six months, the surplus was \$413 million, up from \$396 million. Exports include vehicles, components, accessories, and marine and industrial engines.

Suntomo Sees Profit Unchanged

Suntomo Chemical's net profit in the half year ending December is expected to be about the same as the 2.675 billion yen (about \$10.4 million) reported for the half ended in June. In the December, 1972, half, the major chemical and aluminum producer, earned 2.68 billion yen.

KHD Rules Out Daimler Link

Kloekner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD), the West German engine and heavy vehicle manufacturer, does not intend to link its commercial vehicle business, which accounts for over 40 percent of total turnover, with Daimler-Benz. Executive board member Heinz Zahn reports that KHD will remain independent of Daimler, but he does not rule out possible future cooperation talks. Last week Daimler chairman Joachim Zahn said talks had been held with KHD on cooperation, but had been broken off by KHD.

Bundesbank Reportedly Studying Methods**Germans Eye Steps to Avert Credit Crunch**

FRANKFURT, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank is unlikely to announce any change in its current credit policies tomorrow after its first central committee meeting following the summer break.

But it may well discuss measures which could be brought in if an extreme situation arises on the money market, banking sources said. It would probably consider means of supporting "well run" smaller banks and medium-sized businesses which run into trouble as a result of the Bundesbank's and the government's anti-inflationary policy, they added.

Individual banks might be helped in special cases by the re-introduction of Lombard credits (loans from the central bank against securities as collateral), though at a rate—over 12 to 13 percent rather than the 9 percent when the rate was when it was suspended, they said.

Businesses might be aided by credit assistance through a body such as the government-managed economic recovery plan, some sources said. While such measures may be discussed, they are only likely to be announced when and if they become necessary, they added.

The situation on the money markets has calmed in the present month, with rates today around 9 3/4 to 10 1/4 percent, against 12 to 13 percent on Friday and 16 to 17 percent on the first day of the month. Money still remains basically dear and in short supply, with banks having virtually stopped granting new credit to customers, the sources pointed out.

The central bank offer on Aug. 1 to discount bills for a 10-day period at 13 percent averted the expected sharp climb in rates in August. The bill offer remains open although there are no takers now since market rates are lower, the sources said.

While money market rates normally rise toward the end of the month, banks build up their cash to meet their minimum reserve requirements—there are unlikely to be difficulties this month. Banks are proceeding more cautiously, following the July experience where rates soared up to 38 percent.

The Bundesbank has increasingly used the 10-day bill facility in recent months to direct in-

terest rates. Decisions on the introduction or suspension of these credits as well as the rate imposed can be taken on a day-to-day basis with no central committee decision necessary, the sources pointed out.

Tomorrow's central committee meeting will be chaired by Bundesbank vice-president Oskar Eggenschlager as president Karl Lohsen is on holiday.

U.S. Lifts Prices For Natural Gas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The Federal Power Commission has approved an increase in the price of natural gas from the nation's largest producing area that will more than double the price of gas from wells that began flowing within the last five years.

For gas from older wells, the rate increase would amount to more than 50 percent.

Commission officials said yesterday they could not estimate the impact of the decision on a typical household's gas bill.

The setting of a higher price for gas from more recently developed wells, which has become standard regulatory practice, is aimed at encouraging exploration for new gas sources.

Under yesterday's decision, gas from "new" post-Oct. 1, 1968—Permian Basin wells located in Texas and New Mexico will be subject to a ceiling of 35 cents a thousand cubic feet, compared with 16.5 cents now. Gas from "old" wells will be subject to a ceiling of 23 cents, compared with 14.5 cents now.

ITT Profits Up 12%, Sales Increase 20%**Improvement Credited To Growth in Europe**

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—International Telephone and Telegraph reported late yesterday that second-quarter net profit rose 11.8 percent from the year-ago quarter with revenues up 20 percent.

Second Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 2,500.0 2,100.0

Profit (millions) 138.0 123.4

Per Share 1.10 0.98

First Half Revenue (millions) 4,800.0 4,100.0

Profit (millions) 243.8 218.6

Per Share 1.94 1.73

* Earnings exclude extraordinary gain of \$7 million, 30 cents a share, from divestiture of Canteen Corp. and Avis Inc.

Harold S. Geneen, I.T.T. chairman and chief executive, tied the improved results to continued growth in European manufacturing and service operations, especially in the telecommunications field. He said the financial services sector, including the Hartford Insurance group, also performed strongly, as did the natural resources, technical and industrial products, semiconductor and cable and radio operations.

Partially offsetting these gains, Mr. Geneen added, were substantially lower earnings for home building activities and the food products group, which has been hit with higher ingredient costs and price control restrictions.

Based on sustained growth in European telecommunications products and improvements in domestic operations, Mr. Geneen predicted good results for the balance of the year. He also announced a four-cent increase in the dividend on common stock to 35 cents a share, payable Oct. 1, record Aug. 10.

Amstar

Fourth Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 177.74 169.29

Profit (millions) 5.15 4.88

Per Share 1.20 1.13

Year Revenue (millions) 692.81 632.11

Profit (millions) 14.97 16.65

Per Share 3.27 2.76

Ooca-Cola

Second Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 63.1 55.8

Profit (millions) 1.06 0.94

Per Share 1.03 0.91

First Half Revenue (millions) 103.7 91.0

Profit (millions) 1.74 1.53

Per Share 1.74 1.53

Pet

First Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 185.4 175.5

Profit (millions) 84.44 4.98

Per Share 0.53 0.57

Per Share (diluted) 0.60 0.55

* Includes extraordinary gain of five cents a share.

Big Board Prices Drop As Turnover Lightens**By Vartan G. Vartan**

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered a substantial decline today in the face of uncertainties on the money-rate, economic and political fronts.

As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average, finishing near its low for the day, closed at 952.62 with a loss of 19.3. Turnover was slow—totaling 12.44 million shares, compared to 13.51 million yesterday.

The utility average slipped 0.74 to 96.24 for its lowest reading since 1970. Higher interest rates mean higher borrowing costs for "money-sensitive" utility issues.

Record yields in Treasury bill rates—90-day bills hitting 8.75 percent this week—symbolize the tight monetary stance of the Federal Reserve. The near-term future of bill yields, many observers believe, will depend upon the success or failure of the Fed to curtail the growth in the money supply.

The economic uncertainty was indicated in the action of leading automotive stocks, which declined despite record new-car sales so far this year. The forthcoming contract negotiations, one analyst said, evidently unsettled the important auto group.

Ford fell 1 to 63, finishing only a fraction above its yearly low—compared with a 1973 peak some 30 points higher. Chrysler slipped 5/8 to 25. Both issues are carried on the stock tables as showing a price-earnings ratio of 4.

General Motors declined 7/8 to 65. It is regarded by some Wall Streeters as a weather-vane of the general market. GM carries an earnings multiple of 7. One investment advisory service, estimating the company's probable dividend total this year at \$4.90 to \$5.00, noted that the stock now yields better than 7 percent.

On the political front, uncertainty was injected by this week's disclosure that Vice-President Agnew is a subject of a widespread investigation by the U.S. attorney's office involving alleged bribery, extortion and tax fraud.

The American Stock Exchange index dropped 0.7 to 32.7. The most active issue, Bowmar Instrument, declined 1/4 to 42 7/8. Syntex dropped 2 1/2 to 103 1/2 and Kaiser Industries fell 1/4 to 6 3/4.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares fell 1.20 to 100.89.

Bond prices were strong as a technical rally prompted widespread short-covering in both government and corporate markets.

Among seasoned corporates, gains ranged between 1/4 and 3/4.

Copper Firm Aided Canada In Stock Deal**TORONTO, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—**

Noranda Mines Ltd. said today it helped Canada Development Corp. acquire stock of Texasgulf Inc. earlier this year under an agreement that was terminated about the end of June.

Noranda, which holds a large block of Texasgulf stock, said it was approached by CDC, a Canadian government agency, several months ago to see if Noranda would join in making a major investment in Texasgulf.

After considering the proposal, Noranda said that about the end of June it decided not to participate, Noranda said, however, that during the time it was considering the proposal it arranged to purchase Texasgulf stock for the account of CDC. Noranda did not disclose how much stock it bought or whether it sold any of its own holding in Texasgulf to CDC.

When CDC announced its July 24 bid for 10 million Texasgulf shares at \$29 a share, it disclosed it already held 748,000 shares equal to about 2.5 percent of the outstanding stock.

Noranda has never disclosed how much stock of Texasgulf it holds, although it is generally believed to be in the 600,000 to 700,000-share range. Noranda officials will neither confirm nor deny this.

Noranda, a major copper producer with substantial diversified interests, said it has not been serviced with any official papers from the court in Houston that is hearing the Texasgulf application to block the takeover offer.

Texasgulf Names Noranda

However, in Houston late today, Texasgulf named Noranda and five individuals as additional defendants in its courtroom effort to thwart the attempted takeover by CDC. Texasgulf broadened its allegations to include violations of federal anti-trust laws and conspiracy to violate federal securities laws.

New Issue**\$75,000,000****(Canadian)****The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario****Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario****Five year 8 1/4% Non-callable Bonds to mature August 15, 1978****Ten year 8 3/8% Non-callable Bonds to mature August 15, 1983****To be dated August 15, 1973**

The above bonds are direct obligations of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario, the guarantee being endorsed on each Bond. The proceeds which the Commission will receive from this issue will be applied to meet, in part, the cost of the acquisition of property, the construction of works and the reconstruction of equipment of the Commission and of others, which have been duly authorized to be acquired, constructed and reconstructed by the Commission, to repay in whole or in part any temporary borrowing of the Commission for such purposes and to repay in part maturing securities of the Commission.

Prices: 1978 maturity: 100.00 and accrued interest to yield 8.25%**1983 maturity: 99.50 and accrued interest to yield about 8.45%****It is expected that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about August 15, 1973.****A circular describing the issue will be sent upon request.****McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited****Wood Gundy Limited****A. E. Ames & Co. Limited****Dominion Securities Corporation Limited****Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited****Fry Mills Spence Limited****Midland-Outer Securities Limited****Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited****Burns Bros. and Denton Limited****Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited****Harris & Partners Limited****Greenshields Incorporated Limited****Richardson Securities of Canada Limited****Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited****Calder & Company Limited****Cochran Murray Limited****Equitable Securities Limited****Bankers Securities of Canada Limited****Walwyn, Stodgett & Co. Limited****R. A. Daly & Company Limited****Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.****Burgess Graham Securities Limited****Brawley Cathers Limited****Andras, Bartlett Cayley Ltd.****Matthews & Company Limited****Collier, Norris & Quinlan Limited****Craig & Oatway Inc.****Bank of Montreal****Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce****The Royal Bank of Canada****The Toronto-Dominion Bank****The Bank of Nova Scotia****Attention: Unregistered Shareholders****LIFE INVESTORS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED****(Listed: Toronto Stock Exchange)
Ticker Symbol—(LIFI)**

You are urged to register your shares in your own name to ensure the mailing of important information to you personally and to enable the company to keep you informed of developments at all times. Please forward certificates (Registered Mail) for registration to the Registrar and Transfer Agent:

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY**15 King Street West, Toronto
Ontario, Canada M5H 1B4**

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

S&P 500 Fd	8.14	8.87	COMB F	8.48	N.L.	Mass	11.33	12.72	Specia F	5.17	5.17
Core Houghton			100 Fd	10.90	N.L.	Mass Financial			S&P IntD	6.77	6.77
Fnd A	4.62	5.07	101 Fd	7.97	N.L.	MIT	11.22	12.26	State BondGr		
			102 Fd	4.31	N.L.	MAIG	13.25	11.48			

[illegible]

	8.31.03	9.30.03	10.31.03	11.30.03	12.31.03	1.31.04	2.28.04	3.31.04	4.30.04	5.31.04	6.30.04	7.31.04	8.31.04	9.30.04	10.31.04	11.30.04	12.31.04	1.31.05	2.28.05	3.31.05	4.30.05	5.31.05	6.30.05	7.31.05	8.31.05	9.30.05	10.31.05	11.30.05	12.31.05	1.31.06	2.28.06	3.31.06	4.30.06	5.31.06	6.30.06	7.31.06	8.31.06	9.30.06	10.31.06	11.30.06	12.31.06	1.31.07	2.28.07	3.31.07	4.30.07	5.31.07	6.30.07	7.31.07	8.31.07	9.30.07	10.31.07	11.30.07	12.31.07	1.31.08	2.28.08	3.31.08	4.30.08	5.31.08	6.30.08	7.31.08	8.31.08	9.30.08	10.31.08	11.30.08	12.31.08	1.31.09	2.28.09	3.31.09	4.30.09	5.31.09	6.30.09	7.31.09	8.31.09	9.30.09	10.31.09	11.30.09	12.31.09	1.31.10	2.28.10	3.31.10	4.30.10	5.31.10	6.30.10	7.31.10	8.31.10	9.30.10	10.31.10	11.30.10	12.31.10	1.31.11	2.28.11	3.31.11	4.30.11	5.31.11	6.30.11	7.31.11	8.31.11	9.30.11	10.31.11	11.30.11	12.31.11	1.31.12	2.28.12	3.31.12	4.30.12	5.31.12	6.30.12	7.31.12	8.31.12	9.30.12	10.31.12	11.30.12	12.31.12	1.31.13	2.28.13	3.31.13	4.30.13	5.31.13	6.30.13	7.31.13	8.31.13	9.30.13	10.31.13	11.30.13	12.31.13	1.31.14	2.28.14	3.31.14	4.30.14	5.31.14	6.30.14	7.31.14	8.31.14	9.30.14	10.31.14	11.30.14	12.31.14	1.31.15	2.28.15	3.31.15	4.30.15	5.31.15	6.30.15	7.31.15	8.31.15	9.30.15	10.31.15	11.30.15	12.31.15	1.31.16	2.28.16	3.31.16	4.30.16	5.31.16	6.30.16	7.31.16	8.31.16	9.30.16	10.31.16	11.30.16	12.31.16	1.31.17	2.28.17	3.31.17	4.30.17	5.31.17	6.30.17	7.31.17	8.31.17	9.30.17	10.31.17	11.30.17	12.31.17	1.31.18	2.28.18	3.31.18	4.30.18	5.31.18	6.30.18	7.31.18	8.31.18	9.30.18	10.31.18	11.30.18	12.31.18	1.31.19	2.28.19	3.31.19	4.30.19	5.31.19	6.30.19	7.31.19	8.31.19	9.30.19	10.31.19	11.30.19	12.31.19	1.31.20	2.28.20	3.31.20	4.30.20	5.31.20	6.30.20	7.31.20	8.31.20	9.30.20	10.31.20	11.30.20	12.31.20	1.31.21	2.28.21	3.31.21	4.30.21	5.31.21	6.30.21	7.31.21	8.31.21	9.30.21	10.31.21	11.30.21	12.31.21	1.31.22	2.28.22	3.31.22	4.30.22	5.31.22	6.30.22	7.31.22	8.31.22	9.30.22	10.31.22	11.30.22	12.31.22	1.31.23	2.28.23	3.31.23	4.30.23	5.31.23	6.30.23	7.31.23	8.31.23	9.30.23	10.31.23	11.30.23	12.31.23	1.31.24	2.28.24	3.31.24	4.30.24	5.31.24	6.30.24	7.31.24	8.31.24	9.30.24	10.31.24	11.30.24	12.31.24	1.31.25	2.28.25	3.31.25	4.30.25	5.31.25	6.30.25	7.31.25	8.31.25	9.30.25	10.31.25	11.30.25	12.31.25	1.31.26	2.28.26	3.31.26	4.30.26	5.31.26	6.30.26	7.31.26	8.31.26	9.30.26	10.31.26	11.30.26	12.31.26	1.31.27	2.28.27	3.31.27	4.30.27	5.31.27	6.30.27	7.31.27	8.31.27	9.30.27	10.31.27	11.30.27	12.31.27	1.31.28	2.28.28	3.31.28	4.30.28	5.31.28	6.30.28	7.31.28	8.31.28	9.30.28	10.31.28	11.30.28	12.31.28	1.31.29	2.28.29	3.31.29	4.30.29	5.31.29	6.30.29	7.31.29	8.31.29	9.30.29	10.31.29	11.30.29	12.31.29	1.31.30	2.28.30	3.31.30	4.30.30	5.31.30	6.30.30	7.31.30	8.31.30	9.30.30	10.31.30	11.30.30	12.31.30	1.31.31	2.28.31	3.31.31	4.30.31
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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 8, 1973								
High Low Last Chg			High Low Last Chg					
4075 Abitibi	12 1/2	12 1/2	-	710 Walmi	5 3/5	5 3/5	33	
4080 Adco	12 1/2	12 1/2	-	11699 Ind	1 1/2	1 1/2	20	
6400 Agate E	11 3/4	11 3/4	-	895 M L Mills	2 1/2	2 1/2	20 1/2	
1100 Aggr Ind	10 1/4	9 1/4	-1 1/2	395 Mot Stora	5 1/2	5 1/2	18 1/2	
1100 Aggr Ind	10 1/4	9 1/4	-1 1/2	900 Nippon	5 1/2	5 1/2	20 1/2	
8630 Alcan	7 1/2	7 1/2	-	233 Newcom	5 50	5 50	350	
100 Alita Mt	5 1/4	1991	1995	+1 1/2	1721 Nor Ctl	5 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2
1100 Algon Gas	11 1/2	11 1/2	-	400 OGP Ind	8 5/8	8 5/8	8 1/2	
1100 Algon Gas	11 1/2	11 1/2	-	1075 Oshawa A	5 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	
1000 Ausgas C	9 1/2	13	13	233 Oshawa B	5 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	
1100 Ausgas C	9 1/2	13	13	4000 Pennour	5 50	5 50	375	
9199 Bell Can	4 1/4	4 1/4	-1 1/4	300 PanCan P	1 1/2	1 1/2	15 1/2	
4220 Belfor	5 1/2	17	17	233 PanCan S	1 1/2	1 1/2	15 1/2	
1100 Belp	11 1/2	11 1/2	-	700 Parina N V	2 1/2	2 1/2	22 1/2	
3535 Bova Cr	233	230	230	16 Petrofina	5 26 1/2	5 26 1/2	12 1/2	
1900 Broyer Ras	230	220	220	-	5840 Pine Point	5 35 1/2	5 35 1/2	26 1/2
2222 BCF Forst	5 1/4	1914	1914	-1 1/4	3935 Place G	45	45	66
5075 BP Can	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	-	2400 Platin	5 1/2	5 1/2	28 1/2
1115 Burns Fed	17	16 1/2	17	+ 1	3482 Rapid Dia	8 1/4	8 1/4	14 1/2
2915 Cat Pw	5 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	-	3500 Rayrock	1 1/2	1 1/2	18 1/2
1100 Cdn Pwr	11 1/2	11 1/2	-	2000 R. Star	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 1/2	
890 Can Mnt A	5 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	-	200 Rothman	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 1/2
1000 C Paks C	5 23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	2270 Sotals	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Can Fern	5 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	6441 Shell Can	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2
500 C Cabley	5 16	16	16	-	18664 Sheritt	1 1/2	1 1/2	16 1/2
1735 C Steel	5 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-	200 Slebens	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 1/2
10807 Ont Brn	5 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	2000 S. Star	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 1/2
3594 C Ind Gas	5 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-	3641 Simrgons	5 1/4	5 1/4	9 1/2
1000 Candel Oil	5 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	2000 S. Star	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 1/2
1000 Candel Oil	5 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	4700 Slater Sit	5 1/4	5 1/4	10 1/2
3310 Celanese	40	40	40	-	2700 Spooner	47	46	47
1000 Celsco	5 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	2000 S. Star	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 1/2
2300 Chiffen D	5 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-	2200 Steep R	1 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/2

6075 Afrilife	\$ 124	124	124	-9
700 Acklands	\$ 114	114	114	14
6400 Agnico Inc.	530	500	505	-30
11000 Agria Ind	\$ 104	98	104	-12
3310 Alta Gas	T \$ 124	124	124	+8
Alcanex	710	700	700	-
710 Alstair				
11829 A&B Ltd				
895 M LF Mills	\$ 21	20 1/2	21	1/2
395 Amf Stores	\$ 78 1/2	18	18 1/2	-
218 Moore	\$ 52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-
260 Monconx	550	550	550	-

[illegible]

4720 Cons Gas	\$ 137	134	154	-3	3004 Tr Dr Bm	\$ 342	349	330
900 Conwell	540	530	520	-10	1625 Traders A	\$ 171	17	17
240 Con Fields	160	160	160	-	3148 Tr Con Pl	\$ 294	28	20 1/2
2518 Craigmt	800	780	780	-20	3674 Trans Am	\$ 204	204	205 1/2
10 Crush Intl	\$ 13	13	13		430 Un Carbld	\$ 171	171	171
10120 Denham	\$ 38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 1/4	5003 Un Gas	\$ 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
200 Dickson	200	200	200	+ 1/2	5004 Un Kenon Oil	\$ 172	172	174 1/2
2500 Ebasco	\$ 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-	530 U Keno	\$ 55	53	53
4265 Dora - Store	\$ 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2					

[illegible]

1234 Falcon	3	81 1/2	80 1/2	81	+ 1/2	2729 Weldwld	\$	16 7/8	16 1/8	16 1/8
2953 Falcon C	3	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2	100 Wsburne	\$	13	13	13
300 Fed Ind Ltd	\$	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2		100 W Cdn Seed	\$	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
300 Fraser	\$	21	21	21	- 1/2	200 Westhse	\$	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
100 Gen Distrib	\$	74	74	74		750 West Mine	\$	140	140	140

600 G. Plator	5	32	32	22	+ 1/2
1225 G. W. Life	5	64	63 1/2	19	- 1/2
1280 Greyhound	5	10	10 1/2	19	+ 1/2
300 Guar Trst	5	12	11 1/2	11	- 1/2
3510 Guil Can	5	36 1/2	36	36	-
1870 Hawk Co	5	150	145	150	-

1942 Wilpro 112 1/2 111
 1560 Yk Bear 392 390 390
 Total sales 1,560,166 shares

Montreal Stocks

1000 Inpils	\$ 17 ¹ / ₂	17	17	—	1/2	1500 Can Ind	\$ 10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
300 Inland Gas.	\$ 10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	—	1/2	3487 Can Cement	\$ 14 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	14
						1000 Corn Bush	\$ 70	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂

[illegible]

Available only to those who have not had a subscription at any time in the past two years. Orders must be accompanied by payment (\$48 for 3 month trial).

[illegible]

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London EC3P 3HJ
Telephone: 01-283 5683 **Telex:** 888910

100



INCENSE - TO MAKE THE HOUSE SMELL GOOD.

ISN'T IT A NICE CHANGE FROM THAT NASTY OLD TOBACCO SMOELL?

was a slight disappointment to West, since it was clear that his partner was unlikely to take a trick. But at least the heart jack was not in the dummy, so West expected to take two trump tricks and his two aces.

He cashed his club ace at the second trick, and continued clubs in response to a signal from his partner. South won with the king and cashed the heart king, confirming his expectation that West held the missing trumps. West held no trumps, but he did not resign to his fate, however, since there was a good chance of working out an end-play. He ruffed a club, returned to the diamond king and ruffed another club.

There were now two good reasons to suppose that West held the spade queen. A count of the other suits indicated three spades in the West hand and two with East, and West's double of four hearts was a substantial clue. So South cashed the spade king and led to the jack.

The spade ace was cashed, and South's last three cards were the jack-eight of trumps. West held queen-ten-nine, and found that his two trump tricks had dwindled to one when South led a heart to his eight.

WEST EAST

♠ Q 7 2	♠ 9 3
♥ Q 10 9 4	♥ —
♦ A 5	♦ Q 10 9 5 7 3 2
♣ A 10 9 4	♣ Q J 6 3

SOUTH

♠ K 10 8 5
♥ A J 8 7 6 2
♦ J 6
♣ 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	3 ♦	4 ♥	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ace.

HIVES	AVANT	AHAB
OGLE	MIRTH	BOLLA
OLD	SMITH	HUSLE
DYE	COWS	REDIARIS
ROJANS	TISP	
CIABAL	CODIA	BICH
OPERATIONAL	RIE	
LIARS	ESSAY	DIANUS
ERR	PAINE	STRIPS
SITY	EROS	RENIE
	WAIT	FRUIT
UPSLIP	ORAL	REIC
FOUNTAIN	OF	YOUTH
OREG	ROOST	ASTIA
SETS	TORTIS	STEP

* I WAS GONNA GET A HAIRCUT 'TIL THE BARBER TOLD ME ABOUT ALL THE SWELL THINGS I COULD BUY INSTEAD! *

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ETIRP

--	--	--	--	--	--

TAAGE

--	--	--	--	--	--

REFILP

--	--	--	--	--	--

LESCUM

--	--	--	--	--	--

A REASON FOR STOCKING UP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A

--	--	--	--	--	--

Yesterday's Jumble: DOWNY SUAVE BOTHER RUBBER
 Answer: What they wear in hospitals—"WARD ROSES"

THE title of Ward Just's volume of short stories set in Washington has its obvious meanings. "Flaubert gave him a taste for politics," was quickly learned of Congressman Lon LaRuth, the protagonist of Mr. Just's title story, "Madame Bovary," and "A Sentimental Education" were political novels, or so he'd argued at the Sorbonne; politics was nothing more or less than an understanding of ambition, and the moral and social conditions that produced it in its various forms. The House of Representatives was *the* arena of the aristocrats. And finally, at the end of "The Congressman Who Loved Flaubert," when LaRuth has confirmed once more that his destiny lies somewhere in the desert between conscience and ambition, he consoles himself. "He knew who he was. He'd stuck with what he'd said and taken it from a favorite line, a passage toward the end of 'Madame Bovary.' It was a description of a minor character, and the line had stuck with him, lodged in the back of his head. Seductive and attractive in a pessimistic way. He grew thin, his features became taller, his face took on a sadistic look that had been nearly interesting."

But Just's invocation of Flaubert in line. An aging columnist dies on war and death. Some times you have to squint a bit before Just's shapes jump out at you, but the game is continually entertaining. And by playing, so adroitly, Just—a reporter a novelist—has produced that rare of items about Washington: something you can actually like.

It also takes some squinting, make out what Judith Rascoe up to in "Yours, and Mine," novella and a dozen stories. I catch her the effort doesn't pay off so consistently. I was used to get much from "Ruler, Measure of Catalogue Raisonné," somewhat labored spoof of art-game in the form of exhibition catalogue. "Evenly Down Under"—once I caught that the title doesn't refer to Alaska—seemed a dismal, comparing hell to the state, and the devil to a Nixon-jug on TV ("Asking questions is no right, let there be no misjudging standing about that."). And the ironies of "Soldier," Soldier about a young Vietnam-war-torn man who is repelled by peace-loving activists, and the woman—seemed to be impressing the author more than they me.

bert also serves the other eight stories in his collection—vignettes concerning reporters and columnists, political husbands and lobbyists, political husbands and wives all swimming in the sea of Washington ambition. For if Flaubert was the master of irony and texture, as scenes that you have to squint at for a moment before they drop into their complex dimensions (as if you were trying to get an optical illusion to jump off the page at you), then Just is following in Flaubert's footsteps.

For in each of these stories, you read and squint until the pronouns fall into place and the references connect—until it gradually dawns on you in "A Guide to the Architecture of Washington, D.C.," for instance, that "the old man" is the outgoing president, Candler, whom the protagonist, Candler, used to be a legal adviser: that the man Candler is talking with on the phone is a political mentor who may or may not think highly of him; and that what Candler is really after—the elusive architecture the story is striving to define—is a place in the incoming administration, or space near the center of power.

Texture, irony, a little squinting, and finally something un-

Miss Rascoe is speaking for a different generation from mine. It seems to believe strongly in a world between people of different ages. Many of her stories play on the failure of parents to talk to their children (and the fall of the children to speak up). A one of her more successful pieces on this theme is about a boy visiting his mother, in which his connection at all betwix a boy and his parents.

Still, generational attitude shouldn't make that much difference to the quality of fiction. So I'm inclined to write off Mr. Rascoe's weaker stories as failures to objectively—fails to fit the butterfly of her art from the chrysalis of her unexamined attitudes. And I'm encouraged to do so by the success of her best stories—the little novella, "You and Mine," about a young woman freeing herself from her childhood, with its marvelously biguous play on the large "S" in "Small Sounds and Things." Shows us the menacing evenness loneliness in a strange foreign city, and "A Lot of Cowboys" polished and witty little job playing off the past against present, the real against the fit. There's no failure to commu-

cate here.

senator more in love with the power of romance than power itself. A soldier-hero fighting to keep his public and private loyal-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for *The New York Times*.

By Will We

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Word of regret	46 Party giver	13 Garden flower	19 Apothecary
5 Rollick	50 Dance of the 1930's	22 Tart	24 Tart
10 Place for a padlock	51 Set on a jet	24 Small drum	26 Rebuff
14 Goodly amount	57 Shelley's pre-Oxford school	27 Leander's love	28 Craving eagerly
15 Antonym for abhor	58 Cancel	29 Hawkeye	33 Link
16 Envoins	60 Complete defeat	34 Medicinal lily	35 Symbol of might and name
17 Troussers for Jabbar or Willis Reed	61 Kin of martingales	36 Said, for one	38 Spec-page summary
19 Second man	62 Hint	39 One of a clique in power	41 Contents of a seidel
20 Elko's state	63 Hoosies	42 Kegler's "inning"	43 Taxes
21 Soft glove leathers	64 Heath genus	44 Sacre-laugh"	46 Sacre-Préfix
23 History	65 Fortune's child	47 Successful	48 Portly
25 Relative of a pantograph		49 Serious	52 Date in Middle Ages
26 Kidnap in a way	1 Pulpit sign-off	54 Ex-middleweight champ Tony	55 Vanquish case
30 Sight, in Paris	2 De ——— (plush)	56 Whetted	59 Letterhead letters
31 Quay	3 Last unit of "Hamlet"		
32 Boo-boo	4 Shell fragments		
34 Jungfrau, for one	5 Two-wheel marriage		
37 Seed coat	6 Fuss		
38 Bent down	7 Walden		
39 Salmagundi	8 Bane of rye crops		
40 Percipac	9 Sign on a table		
41 Cleansing agent	10 Rooster's neck plumage		
42 Story	11 Thin as ———		
43 Obsession of X-rated films	12 Sight from Pont Neuf		
44 Nourishing			

